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THE TIMES

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30p
EVERY WEEKDAY

PLUS inter//face: Shopping for the perfect bra PLUS save £££'s on books - Voucher page 21 **BOOKS FOR SCHOOLS** TOKEN, PAGE 28

● Prime Minister states war aim ● Defeat of Milosevic a 'moral imperative'

Blair: No compromises

By MICHAEL EVANS AND CHARLES BREMNER

TONY BLAIR committed NATO to a moral crusade against President Milosevic yesterday, saying the bombing would continue until the Yugoslav leader had been forced to "step down".

Later it was made clear that the Prime Minister was not announcing a new NATO objective — the overthrow of Mr Milosevic — but saying that the defeat of the Yugoslav leader was a moral imperative.

On a visit to NATO headquarters in Brussels, Mr Blair said there would be no deals or compromises with Mr Milosevic after the "appalling" scenes of violence and brutality in Kosovo.

He said: "To see people herded on to trains and taken away from their homes and to hear the stories that those refugees have come back from Kosovo with — and heaven only knows what we shall find when we go into Kosovo — to hear those is to either awaken our conscience and make us act or is to say we have no conscience and no will to act in the

air campaign was backed last night by Baroness Thatcher, who said the war had to be won and who advocated the use of ground troops.

As a reminder of Mr Milosevic's unpredictability, 300 Yugoslav soldiers crossed from Montenegro into a United Nations-monitored demilitarised zone in the Croatian Prevlaka peninsula yesterday. They seized the border control point from Montenegrin police and closed the Debeli Bridge border crossing with Croatia.

Croatia called for the troops to be withdrawn and urged the Security Council to ensure strict implementation of the resolutions covering the Prevlaka peninsula, south of Dubrovnik. The territory, which controls access to the Kotor inlet along the coast of Montenegro, where the Yugoslav Navy has a base, has been the cause of a longstanding dispute.

NATO revealed that Serb forces had begun to attack Albanians in Montenegro. Jamie Shea, the NATO spokesman, said this was a "new and distressing development".

Serb forces and Albanian troops exchanged fire across the border yesterday in the first clash since the start of the Kosovo crisis. One Albanian soldier was reported injured.

It was also made clear yesterday that the focus of the NATO summit, starting in Washington on Friday, would be to underline the unity behind the air campaign, as well as to seek consensus for tightening the economic sanctions against Yugoslavia. In particular, there will be a demand for new measures to stop illegal oil supplies reaching Belgrade from ports in Montenegro.

The possibility of sending in ground forces into Kosovo is expected to be raised at the summit. Sandy Berger, the US National Security Adviser, said that NATO leaders would discuss it, although the alliance was unlikely to change its policy of airstrikes.

But Robin Cook, the Foreign Secretary, told the Commons that it was possible to "conceive of circumstances in which it may be feasible to commit ground troops", provided they were not faced with "organised armed resistance" and the Serbs were withdrawing from Kosovo.

Mr Blair sent the same signals, drawing a distinction between a full land invasion against a robust Yugoslav Army and going in against troops severely damaged by weeks or months of NATO bombing.



American soldiers arriving at Tirana yesterday, the vanguard for several hundred paratroopers who will guard Apache helicopters in Albania



face of something which is appalling and wrong."

NATO said yesterday it had received reports that about 700 Albanian boys as young as 14 had been taken from their families to be used as human shields and as "blood banks" for Serb war casualties.

Asked what the alliance would do now after four weeks of bombing had failed "to make Mr Milosevic step down", Mr Blair replied: "It is very simple, we carry on until he does step down."

The Prime Minister's aides swiftly added that he was not saying that Mr Milosevic should leave office but that he must back down and withdraw his forces from Kosovo.

Mr Blair's passionate attack on the conduct of Mr Milosevic's forces in Kosovo was clearly aimed at shoring up any doubts within the alliance about NATO's "just cause". His unequivocal backing for the

Cook's secret atrocity dossier

By MICHAEL EVANS
DEFENCE EDITOR

BRITAIN is to hand over all the intelligence it has acquired about atrocities and mass rapes committed by Serb troops in Kosovo to Judge Louise Arbour, prosecutor for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague.

Robin Cook, the Foreign Secretary, said it would be the "largest release of intelligence material" ever authorised by the British Government.

Appearing at a joint press conference at the Ministry of Defence, Mr Cook said Britain had collated material on more than 50 separate incidents.

It included "not just the gruesome details of the incidents themselves, but the names of the units operating in the area at the time and the names of their commanders."

"We want to make sure that those brought to justice are not only the thugs who committed the crimes but those who gave the orders," Mr Cook said.

Although he did not explain how the material had been acquired, it is likely it has come from a combination of signals intelligence — eavesdropping on Yugoslav military communications — and overt operations within the Yugoslav province.

Mr Cook said he had handed over more than 100 documents to Judge Arbour yesterday, which had been collected by the British Embassy in Belgrade in the months leading up to the present conflict.

"This material provides a running commentary on a sustained campaign of brutality going back over the last year," Mr Cook said.

Judge Arbour made it clear that while she welcomed the support given to her by the Government and by other NATO governments, none of the intelligence material would be used in court unless it had been fully corroborated by other means.

She said this was crucial because the tribunal had to be seen as an independent legal

body, and not one driven by a "political agenda". She would not confirm whether the United States had also offered to hand over intelligence.

But she indicated that without such covertly-acquired material, it would be difficult to build up the evidence to make a case stick because she had "no access to electronic surveillance or wire taps".

She refused to disclose whether she was investigating President Milosevic.

Another possible war crime was revealed yesterday when a NATO official said reports had been received of the Serbs using Albanian boys as young as 14 as "blood banks" for their injured soldiers.

After 24 years, Thatcher seeks peace with Heath

By JAMES LANDALE, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

BARONESS Thatcher sought to end the longest running feud in British politics last night by publicly lavishing praise on Sir Edward Heath.

The former prime ministers have hardly exchanged a word since 1975, when Lady Thatcher succeeded Sir Edward as Tory leader. Lady Thatcher chose a party celebrating the 20th anniversary of her rise to power to bury the hatchet.

Before 1,000 guests at the Hilton Hotel on Park Lane in London, she referred to the feud with a joke at her own expense. She said that when she announced her candidacy for the Tory leadership, her husband, Denis, told her: "Good Lord! You must be mad, but I'll support you all the way". Lady Thatcher told the guests: "I suspect that Ted Heath,

who has done us the great honour of being here tonight, would agree with at least half that statement."

She added: "I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to Ted as one of the most forceful and effective prime ministers. Go back and read his 1970 manifesto: it is one of the boldest and best the Conservative Party ever produced". It was "a document not for burning".

Tory historians were quick to point out the sting in the tale: many Tories never forgave Sir Edward for his U-turn on the 1970 manifesto when, two years later, he introduced an incomes policy and a new interventionist approach to industry. They pointed out that Lady Thatcher's famous remark — "This lady is not for

turning" — was a reference to that U-turn.

Lady Thatcher, 73, and Sir Edward, 83, who was a joint guest of honour with William Hague, the current Tory leader, also appeared at a rare joint photocall for the press.

The feud began in 1975 with Sir Edward's resignation at losing the party leadership to Lady Thatcher. He was also unhappy when she subsequently failed to make him Foreign Secretary in 1979. They also clashed repeatedly over Europe, as they held entirely opposite views.

There was an early sign of rapprochement at the Tory party conference in October when the former leaders shared the platform.

Photograph, page 2



BBC bows to the regions

BBC Television's Six O'Clock News is to introduce regional headlines to quell anger over the corporation's refusal to give Scotland its own news bulletin. Page 8

Gunmen run riot in school

TWO men in black trench coats and masks walked into a Denver high school and opened fire indiscriminately at groups of children yesterday (Damian Whitworth writes). Several children were carried out covered in blood, but amid chaotic scenes it was uncertain if anybody had been killed.

Police were searching the school — Columbine High in Littleton — for the gunmen, who were believed still to be inside armed with automatic weapons. There were reports of explosions and a fire and some witnesses said that the men had been throwing grenades.

"We saw three people get shot," one girl said. "They were just shooting. They didn't care who they shot. They were just shooting. They were throwing grenades."

Pizza needZZa Drop.



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Down on the forest floor, a world doctrine stirs

Halfway through Foreign Office questions yesterday, a most unfortunate accident befell a backbench MP. A new Labour poodle's pager got stuck on auto-bleep and his confusion was pitiful.

This sketch is not certain that the victim was the ultra-loyalist Ernie Ross (Lab, Dundee West). Nor was Madam Speaker. But her face turned to thunder as a continuous whistling came from the vague direction of the government benches. Mr Ross was seen fishing in his pocket, struggling with a tiny machine. Perhaps (like others) he was just checking. The

bleeping combined with the squeaks and bellows of backbench MPs, triggered when the general wickedness of "abroad" is discussed. The sound was reminiscent of the Amazonian night.

Being creatures of the forest floor, MPs cannot always see whether their arguments tend. But, swinging in the vines above, we monkeys of the press sometimes can. Through the jungle noises it was just possible to discern a new tune: a new theory of world order. You could call it the Ashdown doctrine.

Answering Oona King (Lab, Bethnal Green & Bow) the Foreign Secretary repeat-



MATTHEW PARRIS
POLITICAL SKETCH

ed the British position: that when this war is over, it will be impossible to hand back Kosovo to anyone.

So what was to be done? Robin Cook did not use the word "protectorate" but described an administration run by an alphabet soup of international bodies. Anagram-freaks advise that from UNO, EU and OSCE it is possible to construct "U cue noose".

Paddy Ashdown dares to say protectorate. He first used

the term some three weeks ago. But the Liberal Democrats resisted the temptation to crow. "I told you so". Maybe in their minds they are moving forward to the next international protectorate.

Various candidates for this status suggested themselves yesterday. David Heath (Lib-Dem, Somerset & Frome) was concerned about the protection of East Timor. MPs who joined the discussion lagged some way behind

their own logic when they argued, first, that Timor was a European responsibility (of Portugal, the former colonial power), and second, that its hapless population faced a humanitarian catastrophe at the hands of the Indonesian Government. Apparently the most appalling massacres have taken place: a kind of genocide.

So far MPs are arguing only for sanctions. "Cut off funds," one demanded. Ann Clywd (Lab, Cynon Valley), taking a break from her customary calls for Western protection for Turkish Kurds, wanted to pile the pressure on Indonesia. Nobody has yet

suggested bombing Jakarta. Then there was southern Lebanon. Backbenchers leapt in on this argument, some accusing Israel of illegal settlements there, others more sympathetic to the Israeli quest for security. Nicholas Soames (C. Sussex Mid) wanted a new European initiative. Sir Sydney Chapman (C. Chipping Barnet) wanted action to create a "demilitarised" zone.

There were worries about the Falklands. MPs did not reach the question from Tam Dalyell (Lab, Linlithgow), inquiring about the "humanitarian objectives" of the Iraqi no-fly zones (including the Kurd-

ish safe-havens). Nor did we discover what the absent Jane Griffiths (Lab, Reading E) had intended to raise in her inquiry about "the Armenian genocide". For once, nobody asked about the humanitarian catastrophe in Sierra Leone. The war between Hindu India and Muslim Pakistan over the governance of Kashmir, however, came up more than once.

From his vine in the press gallery near the ceiling, this gibbon counted nine strong candidates for the status of "internationally mandated protectorate".

Down on the forest floor the idea has not yet occurred. It will.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Prisoners return to crime in two years

More than half of prisoners released from jail are reconvicted of a serious offence within two years of walking out of the prison gates, according to a Home Office study published yesterday. Among young offenders, 76 per cent are reconvicted within two years, increasing to 85 per cent of those who were convicted of theft.

Almost 75 per cent of burglars released in 1994 were reconvicted within two years — one third of them for the same offence. There is little difference between reconviction rates of prisoners or those given probation or supervision orders. Letters, page 23

More complain about solicitors

Complaints to the Office for the Supervision of Solicitors are at a record level. From September 1997 to December 1998, there were 41,380, which Peter Ross, Office director, said was "jeopardising our ability to protect the public". It is six months before complaints are allocated to a case worker — a delay likely to double by 2000.

Lawrence man appears in court

David Norris, 22, of Chislehurst, Kent, a suspect in the Stephen Lawrence murder, was granted bail by Sevenoaks magistrates, charged with taking 32 cases of empty soda syphons worth £224 on Monday. He will appear in court next month with Jamie Acourt, another Lawrence suspect, and Danny Caetano, 23.

Man faces 15 sex assault charges

Sidney Cooke, 72, a former fairground worker, appeared before a judge at Reading Crown Court yesterday to face charges of serious sexual assaults on children and adults. He faces a total of 15 charges relating to offences that he allegedly committed between 1972 and 1980. He was remanded in custody.

Shipyard deal 'is weeks away'

Swan Hunter confirmed yesterday that it had moved to take over the threatened Kvaerner Govan yard in Glasgow, but that a deal is still weeks away. Norman Brownless, the Swan Hunter commercial manager, said a formal takeover of the yard, which employs about 1,200 shipbuilders, would take time to finalise.

NHS fails to check locums

Nine out of ten NHS trusts do not check the qualifications claimed by the locum doctors they employ and only one in five asks about criminal convictions, according to the Audit Commission. The consequence is that 35 per cent of all hospitals found locums were responsible for mistakes or poor performance last year.

Pressure grows on Woodhead

Pressure on Chris Woodhead, the Chief Schools Inspector, mounted when Derek Foster, Chairman of the Commons Education and Employment Select Committee, said that he should be dismissed. The Labour MP considered confidence in Mr Woodhead had been too damaged by allegations of an affair with a pupil.

Watchdog spells out supercrop dangers

By Nick Nuttall, Environment Correspondent

COMMERCIAL genetically modified crops could ruin wildlife unless there is tight regulation, the Government's chief scientific adviser said yesterday.

Sir Robert May said they could intensify the dramatic postwar decline in songbirds, insects, wild flowers and hedgerows. The technology was the next "notch up" in realising the dream of agriculture, from its birth 10,000 years ago, of growing crops that no one else eats but us.

This raised serious concerns about fields bereft of the weeds, seeds and bugs on which birds and wild animals depend.

Professor May said that he shared the concerns expressed by English Nature, the Government's wildlife advisers, and environmental groups.

"High-intensity agriculture has increased yields and efficiency but has correspondingly made for great changes in the countryside. The thrust of GM crops is to accelerate this trend," he told the House of Commons Environmental Audit Select Committee.

But opting out of the worldwide drive to develop genetically modified crops was not an option, he said. About 86 million acres, roughly one and a half times the size of Britain, were already producing such crops. Over the coming years a battle would be fought to produce more food to feed a booming world population.

Professor May said he believed that genetically modified crops, producing more food with fewer herbicides, pesticides and fertilisers and less water, could be crucial in win-

PROTEST BAN FAILS

A High Court judge turned down an application by Monsanto, the multinational biotechnology company, for injunctions against protesters who ripped up 200 gene-altered maize plants in Oxfordshire. Justice Kavanagh said yesterday they may have a defence. A full hearing follows in a few months.

ning this war. The development of such crops could not be left in the hands of multinational biotechnology firms.

Britain needed to be a player on the world scene, helping to bring in controls and regulations that preserved the environment and maximised the potential rather than the prof-

its from gene-altered crops. "I do not believe that what was good for General Motors was good for the United States and I do not believe what is good for Monsanto is good for the world," Professor May said.

He likened Britain's role on gene-altered crops to its role in helping to broker agreements on climate change in Kyoto, Japan, two years ago in the face of stiff opposition from the United States and the world's oil industry.

Britain should not replay its historical mistakes with such technologies as liquid crystal displays and the development of the computer, he told MPs. It should not miss out on a new industry and the prosperity and jobs that will arise, especially given the country's role in developing much of the basic science.

Professor May said that his views were "shades of grey rather than crisp black and white, which characterises far too much of the debate on GM foods and agriculture".

Some fears seemed misplaced, he said. Some scientists and wildlife groups had given warnings that genes from crops resistant to herbicides and insects could cross with wild plants to create superweeds. But 25,000 trials worldwide, including many in the United States, had failed to find evidence of that.

Letters, page 23



First signs of a thaw between Lady Thatcher and Sir Edward Heath appeared in 1998 when they shared a Tory conference platform. Full story, Page 1

MPs warned of terror virus

TERRORISTS may be creating genetically engineered viruses to spread deadly diseases through civilian populations, MPs were told yesterday (Nick Nuttall writes).

Professor Sir Robert May, Tony Blair's scientific adviser, said: "I have little doubt that in Iran and Iraq people are thinking about doing nasty things."

"This whole technology could be bent to terrorist

aims... you could beef up the nastiness of viruses," said Sir Robert, who stressed that this had nothing to do with genetically modified crops.

He said, however, that creating a virus able to kill enough people to make it worthwhile for a terrorist or enemy government, was difficult, as such diseases were normally "self-limiting".

AA faces queue of windfall drivers

THE AA is facing a stampede of carpenters hoping to pick up a minor windfall if the motoring organisation is sold (Fraser Nelson writes).

The AA, which sells full membership from £43 a year, is understood to have received takeover approaches from Ford and other companies offering up to £1.5 billion.

If it agrees, its 4.4 million members — who still officially own the company — would receive payouts ranging between £230 and £340 each.

However, the AA's 5.2 million second-tier members, who are covered by their company or under somebody else's policy, would not receive a penny.

The AA yesterday refused to comment on yesterday's report in *The Times* that it had been contacted by a series of companies about a takeover.

It said it has no reason to alter its policy of granting full membership status to any motorist who takes out personal cover on an individual basis.

It said: "People should join the AA today for the same reason they would have yesterday: getting a first-class breakdown service."

Straw's Scouser joke backfires

By Russell Jenkins

JACK STRAW provoked anger on Merseyside last night when he told an audience discussing anti-crime measures that Scousers were always up to something.

The Home Secretary made the remarks at a question and answer session in Milton Keynes on the Government's Crime Reduction Bill. Referring to the Allege Gate scheme in the Edge Hill area of Liverpool which uses gates around houses to deter burglars, Mr Straw said: "I was told about the alley gate scheme. I thought: 'What the devil is this?'"

"You know what Scousers are like, they are always up to something." Then he added quickly: "Please do not repeat that to anyone from Liverpool."

He was forced to apologise later when senior figures on Merseyside accused him of peddling ancient prejudices and tired stereotypes. Mike Storey, Liverpool City Council leader, said: "We can all take a joke but Jack Straw must know you cannot make comments like that."

"It is an affront and offence to Liverpool. His words just reinforce a prejudiced, stereotyp-

ical view about Liverpool people."

Trevor Hicks, chairman of the Hillsborough Family Support Group, said that the comments were an insult to the people of Liverpool. "It does not help the reputation of the people of Merseyside whether it was said off the cuff or not."

Merseyside Police has hailed a reduction in crime in recent years, and the city council announced plans yesterday to spend £300,000 on rebranding the city's image. The Liberal Democrats, who control the council, believe that the city is still suffering from two decades of Labour rule.

Mr Straw moved swiftly to make his peace with Merseysiders, claiming that as an Essex man he was usually the butt of jokes.

He said: "I was just talking to residents in Milton Keynes about the excellent alley gate project I had seen."

"I was extremely impressed by the hard work that many local people had done to ensure that the scheme was a success. Burglary rates in the area have fallen significantly."

"It is an affront and offence to Liverpool. His words just reinforce a prejudiced, stereotyp-

COMPETITION COMMISSION INVITES EVIDENCE ON THE SUPERMARKET MONOPOLY INQUIRY

John Bridgeman, Director General of Fair Trading, has asked the Competition Commission to inquire into the supply of groceries from multiple stores in the United Kingdom.

The Commission would like to hear from all interested parties, in writing, by 21st May 1999. To submit evidence or to obtain a copy of the full terms of reference, please write to: Barbara Varney, Reference Secretary, c/o Room 602, Competition Commission, New Court, 48 Carey Street, London WC2A 2JT.



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Business Direct Interest Rates Change

With effect from Friday 16th April 1999

The Co-operative Bank Business Direct Account

Credit Interest will be as follows:

Balance	Gross AER%	Gross %	Net AER%	Net %
£2,000+	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.40
£10,000+	0.72	0.71	0.57	0.57
£25,000+	1.38	1.37	1.10	1.10
£100,000+	2.17	2.15	1.73	1.72
£250,000+	4.23	4.15	3.37	3.32

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Billy Bunter's weakness is no joke

LINA HAMILTON-WRIGHT

PEOPLE who steal down to the kitchen in the night to indulge in Billy Bunter-type feasts are not just greedy: they could be seriously ill.

Albert Stunkard, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania and an expert in eating disorders, told a conference in London yesterday that "night eating syndrome" should be classified alongside anorexia nervosa and bulimia as a serious illness.

Professor Stunkard, who has specialised in treating people with eating disorders for more than 40 years, said that 10 per cent of obese people and 1.5 per cent of the general population suffered from the night eating condition. Most, but not all, were obese.

Sufferers wake three or four times during the night and at least half the time cannot resist sneaking downstairs for biscuits or slices of cake. Between the end of dinner and breakfast, they consume half their daily intake of calories, 70 per cent in the form of carbohydrates.

On average, the sufferer will eat about 450 more calories than the recommended daily average of 2,000 for a woman and 2,500 for a man. "This is pure comfort food," Professor Stunkard told the Eating Disorders Conference. "They are eating to medicate themselves."

He said the illness is probably more common among men than women. Stress seems to be a trigger but, unlike other eating disorders, children and adolescents do not submit to it. The typical sufferer, he said, gets up after a bad night's

Night eating syndrome should be treated as a serious illness, an expert says. Ian Murray reports

sleep and skips breakfast. Many still do not feel hungry enough to eat lunch, but by dinner time they begin to eat normally.

The meal, however, is little more than an *hors d'oeuvre*. It is only when the plates are cleared away that night eating syndrome sufferers really start to pile on the calories, trying

to satisfy an almost uncontrollable craving for carbohydrates.

Professor Stunkard said he had carried out tests that showed that the sufferers' melatonin levels dropped at night. Melatonin is a hormone, normally secreted by the pineal gland in the brain during the night, which helps

to control body rhythms, including sleep patterns. Lack of it is a cause of insomnia.

There was also a fall in levels of leptin, a hormone produced by fat cells that signal when the body has had enough to eat. A shortage means an individual does not know when to stop eating. At the same time there was an increase in cortisol, the hormone associated with stress and depression. The night eater tries instinctively to counter this by eating carbohydrates which push up production of serotonin, the hormone that controls mood.

Professor Stunkard said that trials were needed to find out whether patients treated with melatonin — not available in Britain — would be cured of their insomnia, thus breaking the cycle of night eating. "I don't think behavioural things like putting a lock on the fridge would work," he said. "Someone with night eating syndrome would get round that one."

He first published a paper suggesting the condition might exist in 1955, but this had been ridiculed until recently, when modern research into hormones pointed to the reality of its existence. The *Journal of the American Medical Association* is expected to publish his new, up-to-date paper on the subject this summer, finally making the condition recognised as a genuine, separate kind of eating disorder.

"The trouble is that we don't know very much about the condition yet because it has not been properly recognised," he said. "When it is we can expect progress in treating it."



Billy Bunter was happiest when his stomach was full, day or night. Night eaters probably eat only one meal a day

The lure of the larder looms large after dark

STUFFING and starving has always been one of the hallmarks of bulimic patients and they often supplement the periods of starvation by inducing vomiting and purgation. A variant of this behaviour is the night-eating syndrome.

Sufferers barely look at food throughout the day but when they return home and supper is cleared away, they empty the refrigerator, and possibly the deep freeze too. They gorge mostly on sweet carbohydrates: cakes, biscuits and bread.

Although the habit of night eating has been little described, doctors have, for as long as I can remember, been aware that there are patients who do this.

Diana, Princess of Wales, was well known as someone who was apt to raid the larder when the rest of the house was asleep, but a more notorious sufferer from night-eating syndrome was Robert Maxwell.

As a young man, the former chief of Mirror Group Newspapers remained comparatively svelte, but as he grew older he suddenly started to put on huge amounts of weight, despite a modest appetite throughout the day.

The scenes of gluttony that greeted his cleaners when they came to clear up the chairman's kitchen at *The Mirror* next morning are still described. Apparently two or



three chickens which he had reduced to bones were left lying around and had served the same role as that of a cup of hot chocolate for an earlier generation in their battle against night starvation.

Elvis Presley was another who reserved his excesses for the night: by the early 1970s his weight had ballooned to 20 stone because of spectacular evening binges. He would eat nothing for most of the day, and then enjoy a breakfast fit for a king about 5 or 6pm. This involved butter-



Robert Maxwell was a notorious night eater

mel cakes and the "sweet treats" of fried white bread and jam sandwiches first made for him by his mother. But by the early hours of the morning his drawings became overpowering.

Midnight flights regularly arrived at Graceland, bearing obliging chefs to cook him fried peanut butter and banana sandwiches or the infamous "Fool's Gold" loaf. He could eat two of these at a sitting, even after snacks of hamburgers and pizza. Before morning he may have consumed up to 100,000 calories, equivalent to the daily needs of an Asian elephant.

Bulimia is likely to be associated with more generalised psychiatric disturbance than is anorexia nervosa. Whether night-eating syndrome deserves to be classified as a distinct entity is uncertain, but a description of the behavioural pattern and any associated physical changes is useful. It is unlikely that one simple remedy will cure this problem. These patients may well be rather disturbed and need careful assessment.

DR THOMAS STUTTAFFORD

Rigging claim scuppers hearing

By A CORRESPONDENT

A NAVAL trial in Portsmouth was abandoned because the Navy's Chief Prosecutor, Commander Nick Hawkins, allegedly told an officer's wife that he had "rigged" the prosecution evidence against her husband.

Commander Hawkins has now left the Navy, and is currently head of the Crown Prosecution Service in Wiltshire. It is claimed that he made the remarks at his own retirement party, when he allegedly told Tracey Hawkes not to worry about her husband's pending prosecution.

Mrs Hawkes told a hearing that Commander Hawkins had said: "He will be okay. I have rigged the case."

Mrs Hawkes's husband, Lieutenant Jonathan Hawkes, was facing charges, along with another officer, Commander Wheeler. Judge Advocate Captain David Humphrey said the behaviour of Commander Hawkins was improper and the case against Commander Wheeler had to be dropped.

Woman must pay for lovers' gifts

By SUSIE STEINER

A WEALTHY businessman yesterday won £10,000 from his former lover as payment for every item that he bought her during their three-year relationship.

William Parker, 51, went to court to claim £18,000 from Helen Holdsworth, including £1.75 for a lock for her lavatory door, £25 for a garden trellis and £4 for an oil filter. The items, he said, were a loan to Miss Holdsworth, 38, because she was in financial trouble.

Miss Holdsworth, who has two children, one of whom Mr

Parker has admitted is probably his, said outside the court: "My enduring concerns will be for other single mothers and their children and for the doubt which is thrown upon the possibility of constructing human personal relationships founded upon mutual trust."

Mr Parker's original claim included £1,300 for a mortgage repayment, as well as sums for car repairs and renovations to her home.

Judge Bishop, agreeing the settlement at Kingston County Court, was told that Ms Holdsworth would have to take out a loan to pay the £10,000. However Mr Parker agreed to transfer a Volkswagen Golf that he had bought from Miss Holdsworth, back into her name. The bulk of her costs have been covered by legal aid.

Outside the court Mr Parker said that he had never been in love with Ms Holdsworth.

"I was in there for a bit of sex but I was also there to help someone in need," he said. "She agreed we would put it on a tab and she would pay me a lump sum rather than scrabbling about for £12.50. I don't see a moral issue here."



Miss Holdsworth was charged £1.75 for a lock

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BALKANS WAR: THE DISSENTERS

Party shocked by MP's secret trip

Leftwinger's unofficial journey to Belgrade is likely to result in a reprimand, writes Andrew Pierce

THE left-wing Labour MP Alice Mahon will be carpeted by party bosses for a secret trip to Belgrade without seeking permission.

Party leaders were astonished when the MP for Halifax disclosed details of her journey during a Commons speech in which she criticised her Government's support for Nato.

Even more perplexing for the Labour leadership was the disclosure that *The Mirror*, the traditionally Labour-supporting newspaper which has championed the military action, organised and partly financed the £850 excursion.

"I am not going to give figures. But *The Mirror* paid some and I paid some. It cost me £100 to £200," said Mrs Mahon. "I never accepted any hospitality from the Serbian Government. All I took was two cups of black coffee."

Challenged about why she had not sought party permis-

sion, Mrs Mahon was emphatic: "The whips would have tried to stop me. They would at least have applied heavy pressure."

While Downing Street defended the right of MPs to launch solo peace initiatives, Clare Short, the International Development Secretary, likened critics of the war effort to those who appeased Hitler.

"There were people who opposed action being taken against Hitler and I am ashamed that there are some members of the Labour Party who are saying things defending what the Serbs are doing," she said on BBC Radio 4's *Woman's Hour*. "They are entitled to say it and I am entitled to think it."

An unrepentant Mrs Mahon was last night already discussing plans for a second trip to Yugoslavia at a meeting at Westminster of the Committee for Peace in the Balkans, which she chairs. "I came back even



Mahon: "I only want to help the refugees"

more convinced the bombing will not work because ordinary Yugoslav families told me they will never give up," she said. But the weekend trip, accompanied by a journalist from *The Mirror*, which included two interviews for the state-controlled Serbian media, could well be the last.

Not only were Labour whips bemused that they were not told in advance but the Foreign Office was concerned to discover Mrs Mahon had become only the second Western MP to visit the region since the

bombs started dropping. The Foreign Office was anxious about security implications and the potential publicity premium for the propaganda-hungry Serbian authorities. One Whitehall source said: "We have to beware the risk of MPs unwittingly becoming the toast of Belgrade."

While the MP was coy about the costs, *The Mirror* confirmed that it paid Mrs Mahon's £84 air fare and £55 towards her hotel bill.

Piers Morgan, the Editor, said he was aware that Mrs Mahon was a bitter opponent of Tony Blair's policy. "When we were offered a visa into Yugoslavia it was too good an opportunity to miss," he said.

The MP and the journalist were taken by Serb government officials to sites damaged by bombs.

Mrs Mahon said yesterday: "I was not a help for Milosevic. I refused to meet him or any ministers. I only want to help the refugees to go home. I would walk a million miles if I thought it would help."

Mired in mud, page 7
Simon Jenkins, page 22
Letters, page 23



Tony Blair on a visit yesterday to Tornado crews who are flying sorties over Yugoslavia from Bruggen, Germany

Labour divided by passions of war

Party's wounds may not heal soon, Roland Watson writes

of military action, concern about the legality of Nato's operation and fears for the civilian population of Belgrade.

Of the others who voted against the Government on Monday night, Bob Wareing, (Liverpool West Derby), is a long-standing friend of Serbia. Bob Marshall-Andrews (Medway) is a maverick rather than a leftwinger.

Those members of the Campaign group who support the bombing tend to be younger. Many have come to politics from a background of social liberalism, rather than class conflict. They have also developed their beliefs during a time when belief in the supremacy of the nation-state

has taken a knocking. "We now know that the notion of nationhood can often be used to cloak the most appalling crimes," said one Labour MP.

Support on the Left is also driven by feelings that Nato's enemies this time are fascist dictatorship and genocide. That is the line taken by Ken

Livingstone and Harry Cohen, both Campaign members. Television pictures and newspaper reports of refugees that may evoke images of the Nazi Holocaust are also a critical factor among some MPs.

It is noted by some observers that those MPs with a high Muslim population in

their constituencies tend to support the war strongly. But Denis MacShane said the Muslims in his Rotherham constituency had put him under little or no pressure.

Among the humanitarian arguments for intervention are concerns at the rape of ethnic Albanian women. Tess Kingham (Gloucester), a former international aid worker, told the Commons: "I strongly believe we had a moral imperative to intervene."

One MP claims the conflict amounts to "the first socialist war". He says: "This is a Christian alliance going to war with a Christian country in defence of Muslims and to help defeat totalitarianism and genocide. These are the kind of values that brought many of us into the movement."

BALKANS REBELS

The rebels, led by Tam Dalyell (Linlithgow) and Tony Benn, (Chesham and Bucks), were: Jeremy Corbyn (Islington N); George Galloway (Glasgow Kelvin); Neil Gerrard (Walthamstow); Alice Ma-

hon (Havering); Bob Marshall-Andrews (Medway); Alan Simpson (Nottingham S); Llew Smith (Glasgow South); Bob Wareing (Liverpool W Derby); Audrey Wise (Preston).

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RAF saw civilians only after bombing

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN GIOIA DEL COLLE

THE RAF confirmed yesterday that British Harriers had spotted civilian vehicles in the Kosovo convoy bombed by Nato planes last Wednesday, but said this was only after the bombing and, therefore, had no bearing on the decision by US pilots to call off the attack.

Reports this week said the Harriers, carrying out daily bombing sorties over Kosovo, had warned the lead F16 pilot that the convoy included civilians but had been ignored. "This is not true", a spokesman said. "The Harriers arrived... after the attack had been suspended. They also looked at the convoy and reported that it appeared to have possible civilian vehicles amongst it. In that sense they might have contributed to reinforcing a decision to suspend the attacks pending the arrival of the A10s."

US A10 pilots using binoculars confirmed there had been civilian casualties, Nato said.

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BALKANS WAR: EUROPE'S FAULT LINES

Nervous start for Nato new boys

Central European recruits may soon regret they signed up, writes Roger Boyes

THE thump of Nato bombs battering Subotica, six miles from the Hungarian border, has brought home the price of alliance membership for the new entrants — Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic. As the Kosovo war rages on, the new boys are looking nervous. Participating in the Nato club was sold to their electorates as a relatively painless route to modernisation, as an affirmation of Western values and as a way of securing societies against an unstable, unpredictable Russia.

Instead, only weeks after signing up, Hungary finds itself on the front line, the Poles see an already hostile Belarus driving closer to both Russia and Serbia, and the Czechs are worried that investor sentiment will turn against Central Europe and endanger the far more attractive goal of European Union membership.

Nato's 50th birthday celebrations this week were supposed to put the new members in the spotlight and present a fresh strategic vision for the post-Cold War era. Now the new partners are wondering what they have got themselves into and Nato is wondering whether its "open-door policy" towards Eastern candidates really amounts to a strategy at all.

Most worried of all are two countries on Nato's waiting list, Bulgaria and Romania. Ivan Kostov, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, heads for Brussels today to ask for "additional security guarantees"



Feeling the strain: Albanian children go home from school carrying a box of food sent by aid organisations to help families who have taken in refugees from Kosovo

from Nato. Bulgaria has opened its airspace for Nato strikes on Serbia and is coming under heavy criticism from the Socialist opposition; the popular mood is turning against the war and against the Government. Every day the country is losing nearly £1 million.

Romania, too, is suffering, above all from the blocking of the Danube: every week of the war it is losing £6.2 million in export earnings. If this is the price of Nato eventually accepting Romania, it is a high one, paid well in advance. Romania is trying very hard to make the grade. Its soldiers now double-march to a US Marine band which has been adapted to say: "Green leaves on a noble trunk. I am a gendarme,

a proud man. We are the gendarmes. Protecting democracy." This may not qualify for any big musical awards but it does underline the effort being put behind every aspect of Eastern Europe's military adaptation to the alliance.

As Janusz Onyszkiewicz, the Polish Defence Minister, says: "You can't change your geography but you can change your geopolitics." That means, in the Polish case, shifting bases from the west of Poland to the east, teaching officers English, kitting up soldiers with Western equipment, trimming the army from 220,000 to 180,000 and raising its professional component. That costs money and even taking into account Nato co-financing of the infra-

structural improvements, Poland and the other new allies are in deficit. Airbases are being converted into golf courses, nuclear bunkers into wine cellars to help to pay the bills.

The sums add up for the new boys only if Nato membership brings a swift improvement in their security. For Hungary that seems far from certain. There are 300,000 ethnic Hungarians in the Vojvodina region of north Yugoslavia; they are terrified that Budapest might beat the Nato drum too loudly and turn Serb wrath against them once the Kosovo killing has stopped.

Novi Sad, populated by Serbs and Hungarians, has come under almost daily bombardment and any association

with Nato draws contempt. There are irredentists in Hungary who would want autonomy for Vojvodina should Kosovo gain independence. The Hungarian border zone, in other words, is likely to stay unstable for a long time. Budapest's contribution to the Nato campaign is correspondingly low.

The Czechs have reacted churlishly to the air attacks. While President Havel supports the war, Milos Zeman, the Prime Minister, and Václav Klaus, the House Speaker, have expressed doubts and criticised Nato sympathisers as "warmongers". Czechs were the least enthusiastic of the Central Europeans about Nato membership, partly because of the lukewarm attitude

of their leaders, and are unhappy about the present war.

There were always two potential crises facing an enlarged Nato: a spreading Balkan war, and a post-Yeltsin succession crisis thrusting Russian nationalists into uncomfortable prominence. The new members were not sufficiently prepared for their alliance role in these crises and they are increasingly uneasy.

A Kosovo war that ends up redrawing frontiers will profoundly destabilise the region. There are ethnic Bulgarians in eastern Serbia, and Serbs and Hungarians in Romania. "The place is a proverbial powder keg and it could just blow up under Nato's southern flank," says a German mili-

tary analyst in Bonn. "If, for example, Kosovo is partitioned, the Kosovo Albanian part will not be viable and will have to integrate economically with Albania proper. That, in turn, will put unbearable pressure on Macedonia, Greece — a Nato member — cannot be untouched by that."

Nato's open-door policy towards Eastern Europe, to be celebrated in Washington this week, has never looked more untenable.

□ Budapest: President Göncz of Hungary will not be taking part in the Nato summit in Washington, his spokesman said, citing reasons of protocol. The delegation will be headed by the country's Prime Minister. (AFP)

Britain set for refugee intake

By Richard Ford
HOME CORRESPONDENT

THE first refugees from the war in Kosovo are expected to arrive in Britain on Friday, the Government announced last night.

A group of 120 refugees, mainly women and children, will be flown from Macedonia under the United Nations' humanitarian evacuation plans. They include single parents under difficulties in the camps and others who cannot care for themselves.

Another 18 refugees in need of medical treatment, and their 121 dependents, are also to be flown to the UK.

Jack Straw, the Home Secretary, said: "We have made clear that we stand by to respond positively to requests from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, to take displaced persons from Kosovo on a temporary basis."

The refugees will arrive at Stansted airport and regional airports before being placed in reception centres run by the Refugee Council. They will then be moved into permanent accommodation.

Those arriving this week will be given permission to stay in the UK because they have close family members here, or will get 12 months' exceptional leave to enter.

BALKANS SUMMARY

Yugoslav towns emptied

Geneva: Up to a million people have left their homes in Yugoslavia to move to safer, rural areas as Nato airstrikes continue, the International Red Cross said. Towns in the southeast of Yugoslavia have become homes for people who have left their own communities, and Red Cross workers believe up to 50,000 displaced people could arrive in Vranje if the situation continues to deteriorate. (AP)

One killed at offices

Belgrade: One person was killed and two hurt in a Nato airstrike on Pristina as at least 20 explosions were heard in the Kosovo capital yesterday, the state news agency Tanjug reported. The dead and injured were at an administration building in the Pristina suburb of Grmija, which was hit by a missile. Slatina airport and a coalmine were also targeted. (AFP)

Airport inspected

Prague: A group of US Air Force specialists inspected an international civilian airport at Mosnov, northern Moravia, which may be used to station Nato KC135 refuelling planes to help with airstrikes against Yugoslavia. The Czech Government has asked parliament to allow the use of its airports and both chambers are due to discuss the issue today. (AP)

US holds soldier

Massachusetts: The US has taken custody of a Yugoslav army officer captured by the KLA, the White House said. He was captured last Wednesday near Junik and delivered to the Albanian Government before being turned over to the US military. He is in good condition and will receive visits from the Red Cross and religious counsellors. (AFP)

Old scores put young state at risk of inferno

IF THE Kosovo war leads to the collapse of Macedonia, Europe will be faced with a general conflagration in the southern Balkans with fighting and instability lasting well into the next century.

With every week the war goes on, the danger grows. The fear is that the huge influx of Albanian refugees will alter the country's delicate ethnic balance, inflame tensions between the Serbs, Macedonians and Albanians and provoke bloody massacres. A Macedonian civil war could suck in Albania, Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria and even Turkey and would unleash an orgy of killing and the settling of ancient scores.

This is why the main aim of President Milosevic is to swamp his southern neighbour with Kosovan Albanians. This is why the normally tolerant Government in Skopje has behaved so harshly towards the refugees and tried to stop their influx. This is why the West is terrified that a pro-Serb uprising would throw Macedonia back into the arms of Mr Milosevic and deprive Nato of the only viable land base on which to mass troops.

Macedonia has been in the eye of the storm for almost a century. Both the 1912 and 1913 Balkan wars were fought over control of Macedonia, and the outcome arguably provoked the fatal shot that triggered the First World War. Bismarck once said: "Those who control the valley of the River Vardar in Macedonia are the masters of the Balkans." That is still true today.

The country is without clear borders, identity, historical legitimacy or even an agreed name. Officially still known as the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, it has, since independence, been locked in argument with Greece over its claim to the ancient historical name, which it shares with northern Greece.

This dispute marred the birth of modern Macedonia in 1992, when it opted reluctantly for independence with a fragmented population and a dubious economic outlook. The virulent hostility of Athens, culminating in a trade and transit blockade, may have temporarily forged a national consensus, but it almost strangled Macedonia from the start.

Ironically, relations with Greece have improved so far and so fast that Skopje is now dependent on its southern neighbour for economic and political underpinning. Greek and Macedonian negotiators have reportedly achieved a breakthrough on the name — to be changed to Macedonia —

Tension in south Balkans could continue into next century, writes Michael Binyon

Skopje: Greek sources say that Athens will sign a treaty when the political atmosphere is calmer.

With a population of only two million, today's Macedonia was largely an invention of the late President Tito, separated from southern Serbia to weaken Serb dominance in a federal Yugoslavia. Under the communists, the Albanian minority of 25 per cent was badly treated. Since independence, they have had more rights and freedoms.

But underlying tensions remain. The Orthodox Macedonians, whose language is virtually indistinguishable from Bulgarian, and a small number of Serbs have and despise the Muslim Albanians. They see them as a fifth column, scheming to create a greater Albania. The Albanians, in turn, see Macedonia as part of a Slav-Orthodox plot to crush their identity. There is strong support for the Kosovo Liberation Army, and tonnes of weapons were smuggled into Albanian hands in western Macedonia after weapons stores were looted during the 1996 Albanian civil war.

Unlike 1912 or 1913, when the neighbouring countries fought each other for control of this remnant of the Ottoman empire, the surrounding governments know the cost of provoking trouble. Greeks and Bulgarians have both historically coveted the territory.

But today Athens and Sofia are committed to keeping existing Balkan borders. They have offered moral and material support to the Government of Ljupko Georgievski, dominated by moderate nationalists. But Serbia has a different agenda: and Albania, riven by instability, has little to lose by intervention.

The real danger is not outside meddling but internal collapse. If the majority fears a permanent increase in the Albanian population, it would look to Serbia for protection. It might also turn on the Albanians, with massacres that could draw in neighbours in an attempt to protect their ethnic kinsmen. A civil war would be even bloodier than the one in Bosnia. The region cannot afford a third Balkan war.

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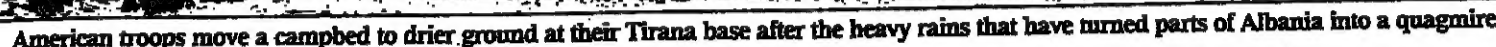
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Prophets
visions
comfort
Belgrade

factory boss scoffs
'anti-rich' raid



The helicopters, which have been the centre of controversy because it has taken more than two weeks to deploy them from Germany, are expected to begin flying in a week, despite the conditions. "There are high levels of mud. They [the troops] are contending with it and we will have to get patches ready soon," William Cohen, the US Defence Secretary, said.

Nicosia: Greek Cypriot students walked out of their classes, marched to the United States Embassy and hurled eggs at the building to protest against the bombing.

About 2,000 students waved placards and chanted slogans saying "Nato, killer of children," and "Stop the bombing." (AP)

FOR THE OTHER ANSWERS, GO TO PAGE 11

News at Six to cover regions in 12 seconds

The BBC's *Six O'Clock News* is to include regional headlines for the first time in its history to counter claims that it is London-biased and to quell anger over its refusal to grant Scotland its own separate news.

When the programme is relaunched next month the opening headlines will carry 12 seconds of news from Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and the English regions. The headlines will be updated half-way through the programme and there will be regional weather and sports reports.

Huw Edwards, a Welshman, has been picked to anchor the new *Six O'Clock News*, beating candidates such as Anna Ford, Martyn Lewis and Jill Dando, in a move which some interpret as a response to devolution.

But the new format is unlikely to appease those who argued for a "devolved" *Six O'Clock News*. One BBC Scotland source said: "This is almost worse than nothing. Do those making the decisions in London not realise that a few seconds of headlines is a little bit patronising?"

A spokesman for the Scottish National Party added: "This is tokenistic and minimalist. It sounds like a pretty messy package which will end up pleasing nobody. The big mistake the BBC made was in

'Devolution' at the BBC is attacked as patronising, writes Carol Midgley

denying the Scottish people their own *Six O'Clock News*. It is no good now just cobbling something together."

Professor Lindsay Paterson, a member of the Broadcasting Council for Scotland, resigned in disgust at the decision by the BBC governors not to allow a "Scottish Six". Eleven presenters, including Kenny McIntyre, BBC Scotland's political editor, and Ruth Wishart, a presenter of *Woman's Hour*, have accused the BBC of failing to keep pace with political change.

All viewers will see Mr Edwards introduce the main headlines. The focus will then switch to regional newscasters for 12 seconds of local news, before returning to London. Another update from the regions, lasting a few seconds, will follow at 6.15pm.

Mark Popescu, Editor of the *Six O'Clock News*, said yesterday that the revamped programme would give more status to stories from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. He said he did not think it was his place to say whether there should be a "Scottish Six".

But he added: "I'm not surprised that people feel we have a metropolitan bias. The other night there were 16 stories on the *Six O'Clock News* and 12 of them were brought together in London. I think that is unacceptable."

"We want to relate to people's lives better. We are going to be more in touch and less institutional. We are building a new relationship with our regional outlets."

The BBC will also attempt to win back some of the ground it has lost in the coverage of sport recently by including a new Friday sports section within the bulletin, presented by Helen Rollason.

Ms Rollason, who is fighting cancer, is to preview the weekend sport in a five-minute package.

A new set is being built for the *Six O'Clock News* which Mr Popescu said, "would dispense with its traditional blue, which research has shown is regarded by the public as cold and distant. A new theme tune is being written by David Lowe for the relaunch on May 10."



Peter Baxter, producer of *Test Match Special*, said that the South African Cricket Board had "fobbed off" the BBC

Radio 4 loses winter cricket tour

By CAROL MIDGLEY
MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

THE BBC last night claimed that it was frozen out of the bidding for radio rights to the England cricket team's tour of South Africa and Zimbabwe this winter.

In a blow to BBC Sport, Radio 4's *Test Match Special* was trumped by the commercial station Talk Radio for the five-Test series. It will be the first time that half-by-half commentary has been carried by a commercial station.

The BBC, which has been accused of "throwing in the towel" on television sports coverage, said that it had not been allowed to enter the competition. Insiders said that the Talk Radio offer was so high that the South African Cricket Board did not consider any others.

"There was no open bidding process," a BBC spokesman said. "We were trying for months but the South African Cricket Board did not respond to our calls. It's very disappointing, but we are not seeing it as the end of the world."

Peter Baxter, the producer of *Test Match Special*, said: "Our negotiator was trying for months to secure these rights but was rather fobbed off. But we still have two years of our contract with the English Cricket Board. The World Cup and four Tests after that."

Last year Channel 4 outbid the BBC for rights to English Test Cricket for four years.

Kelvin MacKenzie, the head of Talk Radio, which is part-owned by News International, owner of *The Times*, said: "I personally approached the rights agent who did the deal. It was straightforward. I thought I was competing against the BBC. The fact that they didn't turn up for the fight is a problem they should be dealing with internally."

Talk Radio's commentary team for the five Tests and the one-day triangular tournament against South Africa and Zimbabwe will comprise the former England cricketers Geoffrey Boycott, John Emburey and Phil Tufnell.

Bell tries to keep Dyke out of BBC job

By ANDREW PIERCE

THE MP and former BBC journalist Martin Bell yesterday led an attempt at Westminster to stop the millionaire Labour Party donor Greg Dyke from becoming the next Director-General of the corporation.

Mr Dyke, the chairman of Pearson Television, was at the top of a cross-party list of MPs that tabled an early day motion criticising Mr Dyke's candidacy. The former BBC governor Shahwar Sadeque also publicly disputed whether Mr Dyke had the credentials to run a public service broadcaster.

Mr Dyke, the chairman of Pearson Television, was encouraged to let his name go forward for the post by Downing Street. Sir Christopher Bland, the BBC chairman, and Chris Smith, the Culture Secretary, have donated £50,000 to the Labour Party since 1994 after helping to fund Tony Blair's campaign for the party leadership that year.

The early day motion praised the contribution that Mr Dyke, a key figure at London Weekend Television in the 1980s, has made to the broadcasting industry, but said "his substantial financial donations to the Labour Party render him inappropriate to be the next Director-General."

Peter Ainsworth, the Shadow Culture Secretary, called on Mr Dyke to withdraw from the race. "It will remove the governors from the invidious position of having to assess a candidate who has been pushed for the job by the Prime Minister," he said.

Mr Sadeque, a BBC governor from 1990 until 1995, said: "The Director-General has the most important job to ensure there is no political interference... It is difficult to see how Greg Dyke can demonstrate the impartiality which is necessary."



Bell leading a campaign by MPs

Rivals oppose fee for digital TV

By RAYMOND SNOODY, MEDIA EDITOR

COMMERCIAL broadcasters have combined to attack a proposal for an extra licence fee for digital television.

A charge of up to £35 a year, on top of the existing £101, is one of four options suggested by the BBC to a panel that is considering ways to increase the corporation's revenue.

The BBC Funding Review Panel, chaired by Gavin Davies, a multimillionaire City economist, is believed to be sympathetic to the idea of a separate licence for receiving digital television.

In a letter to *The Times* today, commercial broadcasters say they are "strongly opposed" to the idea. The signatories, from companies including Granada and Carlton, argue that everyone from the Government to the electronics industry has worked to give the UK a world lead in developing digital television.

"The introduction of a higher digital licence fee would

threaten the enormous progress made so far," they say.

"We therefore urge both the BBC Funding Review Panel and the Government to reject this idea, which would hinder the development of digital television and operate against the UK's wider industrial interests."

The three other ways of increasing revenue suggested by the BBC are raising the licence fee by more than the increase in the retail price index; linking the licence fee to gross domestic product; and requiring a licence for every set, rather than for each household.

The BBC said it was "neutral" on which proposal was chosen, but noted that a digital licence fee would bring "buoyancy" to licence fee revenue for a generation. The more people who subscribed to digital television, the more money the BBC would receive.

Letters, page 23

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Ginseng revives flagging Prince at Seoul feast

THE Queen was introduced yesterday to ginseng, a prized potion said to reduce blood pressure and improve stamina.

She was served it for dinner, but at the end of a long day it was the Duke of Edinburgh who looked most in need of its restorative powers.

Ginseng, served with cucumber and mustard sauce, was the first item on the menu at last night's state banquet here. The Queen remained alert and active after a day of greeting huge and admiring crowds, but the tired-eyed Duke nodded precariously close to the dinner table while his wife

was making her keynote speech. He seemed to revive somewhat once he had consumed his magical starter.

On the second day of her state visit, the Queen found herself the object of adulation by virtually the entire student body of the world's largest all-female university. It was in the

sharpest contrast to a visit she made several years ago to the campus at Aberystwyth, when hostile Welsh-speaking students forced her, for one of the few times in her reign, to cut short an engagement.

They are not so curmudgeonly in South Korea, where the visit has been accorded such high importance by the Government, that even last week's dress rehearsal took precedence on the television news over a state visit by President Mubarak of Egypt. After the formalities of the first day, yesterday was for the crowds

In case it was all too much, the Queen's tour of Ewha Women's University included a laboratory where scientists were distilling ginseng to try to discover the secret of its restorative properties. The Queen showed interest, but did not sample it. They gave her a box to take away.

Over a carefully screened cup of tea, the Queen met some of the university's notable graduates including Im Eun Joo, 33, who is the world's first internationally qualified woman football referee, and Byun Young Joo, a film director. "We have just been seeing all the films about you on television, including your life story," Miss Byun said eagerly. "I'm afraid that's rather a

BY HELEN RUMBELOW

GINSENG has a royal pedigree as great as the Queen's, since *Mongol emperors ate the "king of herbs" in search of long life and an heir up to 4,000 years ago.*

Then as now it is a symbol of Korea, but it has been much coveted by the Chinese for the effects of its Yang energy, some of which have now been proved scientifically.

• Its name is derived from the Chinese for "man-roof" because its 10in fleshy white tendrils often assume a human shape.

The older and bigger the root becomes the more human it looks. Although most

are harvested after six years, in 1994 a farmer pulled up a 51m root claiming it was 600 years old. He was paid £140,000 for it in Beijing.

More than 12,000 tonnes of ginseng is produced annually, most from the damp woodlands of Korea.

Its power is the stuff of myth, with the best quality given to the Koryo kings in Korea as well as Chinese dynasties who prized it as an aphrodisiac and food for warriors.

Chinese herbalists use the root in tea as a tonic for the elderly. It affects the adrenal gland which produces stress-related hormones.

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The Duke of Edinburgh is caught on camera dangerously close to a catnap during the Queen's speech at last night's banquet. Photograph page 28

know that I look very nice," she said rather charmingly. The shawl was added to the day's booty.

Outside she met Kim Baek-Soon, a member of a local cultural preservation society attired in the extremely elaborate dress, complete with massive black wig, of a Korean queen of the Yi dynasty. By

contrast, the Head of the Commonwealth looked like an ordinary lady on a shopping trip.

Gifts are not all one way, however. Yesterday the Queen made her host President Kim Dae Jung an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and gave him a pair of silver-framed photographs and a 19th-century print of

Cambridge, where the President spent some time.

The state visit is largely about trade but there is much recognition of Britain's part in the Korean War, which has left the peninsula divided for nearly half a century. At the state banquet given by President Kim last night the Queen referred to current events near-

er home. "At a time when hos-
tilities are again very much on

our minds in Europe, we in Britain recall that some 87,000 British servicemen and women, along with military contingents from other Commonwealth countries, fought in those three years of the Korean War, many as part of the Commonwealth Division. We

must never forget that 1,078 made the ultimate sacrifice."

■ **Porn warning:** The Duke of Edinburgh, saying that clever crooks and peddlers of pornography were exploiting the Internet, urged South Korea's business leaders to ensure that highly trained technology managers were also grounded in ethics and morality. (PA)

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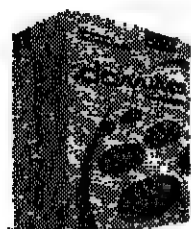
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Welcome to the collapse of the Conservative Party

The Tories are not only politically irrelevant but are also in danger of appearing ridiculous. After attempting to remake the party's image and William Hague's style in the manner of a failing middle-market paper, the leadership is now in a muddle over policy. The confusion cannot just be dismissed as a linguistic and "spinning" fuss. It reflects distinct and inherently contradictory strategies.

On the one hand, William Hague has said the Tories would "re-establish the economic and

moral case for low taxation" and praised an "excellent" Centre for Policy Studies pamphlet by Maurice Saatchi and Peter Warburton calling for an overhaul of the tax and benefit system to slash the tax burden. On the other hand, Peter Lilley has highlighted the limits to the role of the free market and defended taxpayer funding of public services.

Mr Lilley sought to answer criticisms that the Tories do not care about welfare services and are interested only in privatisation. The public overwhelmingly supports

universal health, education and welfare provision funded by the taxpayer. There are limits to the application of insurance either in health or social security since those most in need would not be covered or only at very high premiums, as in the United States. That does not, however, exclude public-private partnerships.

However, accepting that such services will remain "predominantly taxpayer-financed" limits Tory ambitions to cut taxes. Repeated squeezes on government running costs and cutbacks at the margin

helped to reduce the relative size of the public sector from a peak of 47 per cent to 41 per cent by the time the Tories lost power in 1997. But that was only achieved through the exercise of strong political will by the Treasury and it will be hard to cut the share much lower. There is

no way that the tax burden could be reduced from its current level of more than 37 per cent of national income to the immediate Saatchi/Warburton objective of 33 per cent, let alone to their ultimate goal of 30 per cent, as in the 1950s, without violating Mr Lilley's pledge.

If Mr Lilley's lecture was full of subtle realism, the Saatchi/Warburton plan is full of grand simplicities. The authors dress up their ideas in the trite populism of "Independence Day", a national holiday when people stop working for the Government and start working for

themselves. But the plan has the appealing theme of ending the overlap between taxes and benefits and exchanging tax allowances, reliefs and exemptions for lower tax rates. There is a lot to be said for tax neutrality and simplicity. But there would be a large number of losers, who would see their benefits and special tax reliefs eliminated.

The Saatchi/Warburton pamphlet has the virtue of making firm proposals. Without specific plans about how the public sector can be reined back, proclamations about the virtues of low taxes by Mr

Hague and Francis Maude lack credibility. Mr Lilley has annoyed many of his colleagues by appearing to rule out radical free-market solutions.

However, if the Tories want substantially to cut taxes, that inevitably means a smaller welfare state. If they accept Mr Lilley's analysis, how would the Tories differ from new Labour? The key to Labour's success in 1997 was having a clear and credible strategy. The failed media operation backed that up, but was secondary. The Tories need to sort out where they stand.

Peter Riddell
ON POLITICS

Hague stands by his man as Tory revolt erupts

WILLIAM HAGUE tried to face down a Shadow Cabinet revolt last night by staking his authority on the abandonment of Thatcherite ideals of reforming the health, education and welfare systems.

With Baroness Thatcher looking on at an event to mark the twentieth anniversary of her election as Prime Minister, Mr Hague threw his backing behind a move by his deputy Peter Lilley to shift the Tories away from the quest for free-market solutions to the problems of health, education and welfare.

He did so after at least three members of the Shadow Cabinet protested over what they saw as Mr Lilley's attempt to ram through radical change without discussion. They complained that his move had cut short their options in the party's policy review.

Because of the internal dissension caused by advance billing of Mr Lilley's remarks — from which he did not retreat when he delivered them to the Carlton Club last night — Mr Hague devoted a portion of his speech celebrating Lady Thatcher's anniversary to supporting his deputy.

The Hague-Lilley plan is the biggest rhetorical break with the Thatcher years since Mr Hague became leader. It has been prompted by "focus group" findings that much of the Conservatives' unpopularity derives from the public belief that they would privatise

Lilley's rejection of Thatcherite ideals sparks Shadow Cabinet anger, writes Philip Webster

health, education and social security.

A source close to Mr Hague compared the move with Tony Blair's crusade to scrap Clause Four. "Blair played the paper dragon of Clause Four because of the perception that it meant Labour would nationalise everything even though we all knew that they would not. Now we have to slay the paper dragon of the perception that we will privatise health and education, even though of course we would never have done that."

In his speech Mr Lilley said the Conservative "Achilles heel" was the party's supposedly hostile attitude to the welfare state, particularly health and education. He repeated that the Tories could only renew public confidence in their commitment to welfare if they "emphatically accept that the free market has only a limited role in improving public services like health, education and welfare".

In a remark that astonished

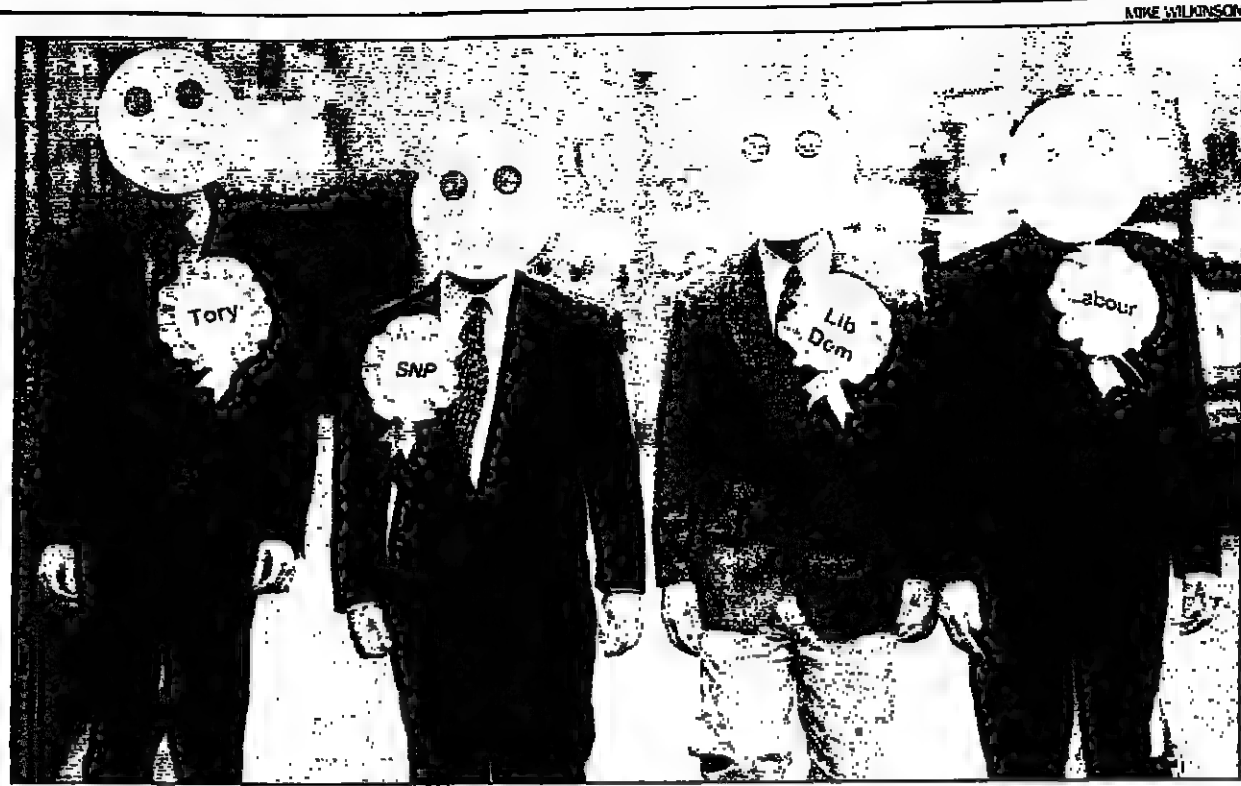
some Thatcherite MPs, he added: "Unless and until we are prepared to accept that there is more to life and more to Conservatism than defending and extending the free market we will always be on the intellectual back-foot where the public services are concerned."

Mr Lilley's words had alarmed frontbench colleagues. Iain Duncan Smith, the Shadow Social Security Secretary, demanded and got a meeting with him on Monday but he refused to budge. There were also strong complaints from Gillian Shephard, the Shadow Environment Secretary, that the move had not been cleared with the Shadow Cabinet, and from Ann Widdecombe, the Shadow Health Secretary, whose main policy proposals since her appointment last summer have included ideas for large injections of private money into the health service.

At a private seminar yesterday Michael Portillo also underlined his attachment to private-sector solutions although he made plain that he was not commenting on Mr Lilley's move.

Mr Hague told the Shadow Cabinet that he would be backing Mr Lilley, and sources close to him said there would be no public expressions of discontent. "They are unhappy but he is the leader and they must accept it," one said.

Leading article, page 33



The Scottish Green Party put four faceless models on the streets of Edinburgh yesterday to support their claim that the environmental policies of other parties in the elections to the Scottish parliament are uniformly grey

Three steps to their tax heaven

Tim Hames on how administrative savings could pay healthy dividends

THE programme outlined by Maurice Saatchi and Peter Warburton is aimed at eliminating the complexity that has entered the tax and benefit system over the last 40 years. Income tax "celebrates" its bicentenary this year. It will shortly reach some 39 per cent of national income — the highest peacetime level. Despite this steadily increasing burden, public demand for higher spending on health and education continues to outpace the ability of elected politicians to deliver. Saatchi and Warburton aim to reverse this ratchet through three initiatives.

The progressive elimination of present arrangements

which involve comparatively small amounts of taxation being extracted from relatively poor people who then have the same money returned in the form of benefits. The Government now extracts Income Tax and National Insurance contributions from 17 million households with incomes below £20,000 a year, seven million of which earn less than half that sum. Almost all of these people then receive benefits in order to "top up" incomes that have been in part

drained by tax contributions. Saatchi and Warburton seek a single cut-off point above which people would be taxpayers and below which they would receive benefits.

An assault on the 250 tax allowances, credits, exemptions and reliefs that clutter the tax system. These would be abolished to make way for one single large personal allowance and permit a further lowering of tax rates. The same broad principle was followed in the United States during the

1980s although it has since been undermined by President Clinton's enthusiasm for tax breaks targeted at electorally sensitive voters. Critics of Gordon Brown argue that he has now chosen to follow a very similar path.

These policies would allow government agencies dealing with the spider's web of taxes and benefits — the Inland Revenue, the Department of Social Security, the Benefits Agency, and the Contributions Agency — to be merged. This would allow for large administrative savings — initially estimated at £5 billion — that could be redirected towards health and education.

CAMPAIGN FOR SCOTLAND 99

Scots 'have lost their enterprise'

The nation which produced Adam Smith has been accused of losing its entrepreneurial spirit. In a lecture to-night, David Bell, Professor of Economics at Stirling University, will claim that lack of motivation will hinder economic growth. He will also reject SNP claims that an independent Scotland could, like Ireland, become a "Celtic tiger" economy, and tell young Scots to look abroad and learn lessons from the Far East.

QUOTE of the day

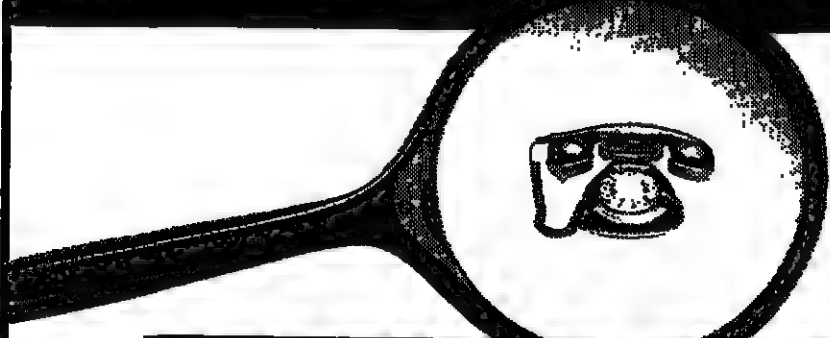
Jim Wallace, Scottish Lib Dem leader, on anti-drugs policy:

"Banging a drug offender up in prison is like locking an alcoholic up in a brewery."

today's AGENDA

Donald Dewar will play bingo in Maryhill while Labour's press conference will focus on science and technology. Jim Wallace, Scottish Lib Dem leader, launches a "Better Business Charter". The Tories talk about drugs.

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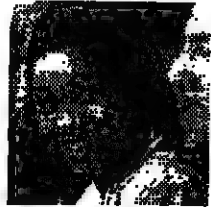


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Party

Bones put man in bed with Neanderthals



Neanderthals shared space and time with modern man, but DNA tests indicate that the two never interbred

THEM AND US

Neanderthal man

- Large head with projecting nose, large teeth and a prominent brow ridge
- Not tall but stocky and muscular; taller men were about 5ft 7ins
- Bones of upper arm much bigger and stronger. Hips suggest that Neanderthals were very active as children, probably following the adults as they hunted and foraged
- Brain large but lying behind the face, not on top of it. The back of the skull was balloon-shaped, with a series of bony crests just behind the ears
- Died out about 30,000 years ago, but may have survived longer in areas such as Spain and Portugal, out of the way of modern human beings
- No language, art or culture

Homo sapiens

- Flatter face, higher forehead and smaller nose than Neanderthal man but larger chin, smaller teeth
- Taller and more lightly built; men four to six inches taller than Neanderthals
- Brain almost identical in size to Neanderthals (1,200-1,700cc) but located higher above the face
- More sophisticated use of tools, reflected in less strongly developed bones and muscle in upper arm
- Possessed language, developed art and practised ritual, as in the burial of the dead

Nigel Hawkes reports on a scientific discovery that throws new light on the origin of Homo sapiens

THE skeleton of a four-year-old child who died 24,500 years ago reveals that Neanderthals and modern man interbred, an American palaeontologist has claimed.

The skeleton, found in the Lapedo Valley north of Lisbon, has the sturdy limbs of a Neanderthal but the pronounced teeth and chin of Homo sapiens, says Erik Trinkaus of Washington University in St Louis.

The suggestion conflicts with genetic evidence extracted from Neanderthal bones, and published two years ago, which indicated that there had been no interbreeding.

The opportunity was certainly there. Anthropologists believe that the two populations did overlap, both in space and time.

Neanderthal man emerged about 300,000 years ago and did not die out until well after the appearance of early Homo sapiens about 100,000 years ago. In southern France and the Iberian Peninsula traces of both species, dating to about 30,000 years ago, have been found in the same places. But most experts have dismissed the idea that they might have interbred.

Professor Trinkaus says the Portuguese skeleton provides the proof. "This skeleton, which has some characteristics of Neanderthals and others of early modern humans, demonstrates that early modern humans and Neanderthals are not all that different. They intermixed, interbred and produced offspring," he said. The skeleton was found



Palaeontologists unearthing the child's skeleton

buried on a hillside near Leiria, 80 miles north of Lisbon and 19 miles from the Atlantic coast.

The skull had been crushed by a bulldozer but Joao Zilhao of the Portuguese Archaeological Institute led excavations which found a well-preserved lower jaw and skeleton.

The find was made last December when an archaeologist struck his hand down a rabbit hole and pulled out the left forearm.

Radiocarbon dating revealed that the child lived about 24,500 years ago, or 4,000 years after early modern man migrated into the Iberian Peninsula, where Neanderthals were already living, Professor Trinkaus said.

He said the skeleton could not be dismissed as a product of a rare affair between the two groups. "This is not a love child," he said. "The results of admixture were there in the population 4,000 years after Neanderthals and early modern humans first met on the Iberian Peninsula."

The prominent chin was characteristic of early Homo sapiens while the stocky trunk and short limbs reflected Neanderthals, he said. Arm bones pointed to early modern human parentage. The discovery, which is yet to be published, could prove controversial because it questions the Out of Africa theory of the origin of modern man, which holds that he evolved in Africa and spread around the world, displacing the Neanderthals without interbreeding.

"This find refutes strict replacement models of modern human origins — that early modern human beings all emerged from Africa and wiped out the Neanderthal population," Professor Trinkaus said.

A leading exponent of the Out of Africa theory, Chris Stringer of the Natural History Museum yesterday told BBC Online that he expected the find to make a "major contribution" to debate on how Neanderthals died out.

If interbreeding did occur, modern man will carry genes inherited from Neanderthal ancestors. But this conflicts with the DNA evidence, published by a team led by Svante Pääbo of the University of Munich, which showed that Neanderthal DNA differed equally from the DNA of modern man on all five continents.

Had there been interbreeding, the Neanderthal DNA would have been closer to that of modern Europeans because that is where the two populations mixed.

LINKS

<http://www.cam.ac.uk/public/science/publications/neanderthal.html>
<http://www.naturalhistorymuseum.org.uk/pressroom/2000/000404a.htm>
http://www.neanderthal.de/~/media/Neanderthal_Museum_Foundation_in_Germany

Times in tribute to human rights lawyers

By FRANCES GIBB, LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

TWO human rights lawyers whose premature deaths last month were widely lamented by the legal profession were honoured at The Times/Judicial Awards last night.

Peter Duffy, QC, who acted for Amnesty International during the House of Lords hearing on General Pinochet, was named Lawyer of the Year. A special award was made to Rosemary Nelson, who was murdered in Northern Ireland, in recognition of her courage in defending her clients "fearlessly in the face of great personal risk."

The awards were presented to the winners' relatives by Gordon Brown, the Chancellor. "All the winners have shown themselves to be outstanding in their efforts to make human rights real and accessible to ordinary people," he said.

Anne Owens, director of the human rights group Justice, paid tribute to the work of Mr Duffy, who died of cancer last month, aged 44.

Despite his illness, she said, he had appeared in several landmark cases over the past year, including the one on women as refugees, and had helped to prepare lawyers for the implementation of the Human Rights Act.

The judges who included Lord Woolf, the Master of the Rolls, Robert Ayling, chief executive of British Airways and Chris Mullin, MP, named Saul Lehrfreund and Parvaz Jabbar as joint winners of the Young Lawyer of the Year award for their work helping prisoners on death row in the Caribbean.

The Access to Justice Award was given to the Environmental Law Foundation, which through a network of lawyers mostly acting without charge has helped many local groups to pursue their environmental rights.

A full report on the awards will appear in The Times law pages next Tuesday.

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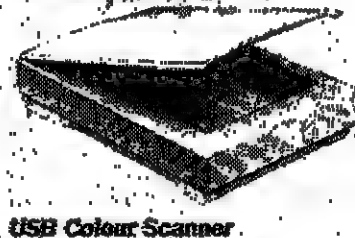


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Radical college sets up chair of aliens

FROM GILES WHITTELL
IN LOS ANGELES

IF ANYBODY'S out there, Berkeley would like to know: the university that invented gender studies in the 1960s has appointed the first Professor of Extraterrestrial Intelligence.

Dr William Welch will supervise the building of a three-acre field of telescopes in Northern California in a renewed attempt to answer what most scientists consider the Big One: are we alone in the universe? He does not expect a quick answer.

Using giant dishes pointed at deep space from New Mexico and Puerto Rico, the Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence (Seti) has been seeking signals from alien life for decades, without success.

"Will we find intelligent life in space in my lifetime?" Dr Welch mused in an interview with *The New York Times* at Berkeley's Hat Creek Observatory. "It's a very remote possibility."

Seti researchers concentrate on a band of microwave radiation considered the best hunting ground. Such signals could take aeons to get here, though. In 1974 a message about our solar system was beamed from Puerto Rico to a star cluster 25,000 light years away. A prompt reply would not be back for 50,000 years.

Dr Welch's job is at least a sign that Seti is about science, not little green men. Endowed to the tune of \$500,000 (£311,000) by two Seti volunteers, the professorship is a much-needed injection of money for a search stripped of most of its NASA funding in 1993, as depicted in *Contact*, the film starring Jodi Foster.

Jill Tarter, on whom Foster's character was based, then sought private backing. She happens to be Dr Welch's wife.



Sophia Loren proves she is still the centre of attention after a presentation by Massimo D'Alema, the Italian Prime Minister, in Rome yesterday. The 64-year-old actress, who starts filming in her native Naples in June, won the entertainment category of a government cultural award

South Africans praise violent police tactics

THE extent to which society in South Africa has become brutalised by its enormous crime wave became clear yesterday after the screening by BBC Television of a documentary showing police in Johannesburg assaulting car-hijacking suspects.

Although senior officers expressed shock, most callers to radio phone-ins said: "Good for them."

Reports about the documentary, shown on *Newsnight* on Monday and re-screened last night on South African television, were the lead stories in newspapers and radio bulletins. The South African Broadcasting Corporation reported that the police unit involved, the Brixton Highway Patrol in Johannesburg, is to be disbanded.

Typical of the callers was a white woman, identified as Sue, who lives near Johannesburg, on Radio 702. She said: "As an ordinary citizen, I'm de-

Rampant violent crime has fostered a siege mentality among citizens, writes Ray Kennedy in Johannesburg

lighted that these criminals are getting what they deserve. We are living in a state of siege behind electric fences. They are raping our children and we drive around with our cars locked and walk with our keys in our hands."

Neville Melville, of the Independent Complaints' Directorate, a body monitoring police, said the public was "baying for blood" as suspects escape arrest or are freed on bail.

Six white policemen filmed by the BBC have been suspended. The documentary, which was planned originally to focus on the stress under which they work, shows the highway patrol kicking and punching suspects and setting a dog on them as they lie face down and handcuffed.

In another incident, a sus-

pect injured after a hijacked car crashed is filmed being hit in the stomach and about the head with a rifle butt.

The Independent Complaints' Directorate said yesterday: "No less than 15 people a month die in custody or as a result of police actions." More than 1,000 police officers have been murdered since 1994.

George Fivaz, the police commissioner, has warned criminals in a country awash with guns that the police will "fight fire with fire". But Mohamed Hussein, of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, said police needed educating that they were living in a constitutional democracy.

It was emphasised in many quarters yesterday that most South African policemen and women are hard working and

had been involved in 17. After the African National Congress came to power in 1994 it dismissed concerns about rising crime as a bitter white reaction to black majority rule.

The fact that crime now affects far more blacks than whites simply because of demographics has compelled the ANC to address it as a major issue in its campaign for the general election on June 2.

President Mandela, opening yet another crime prevention campaign on Monday, admitted that it would take several years to solve the problem.

Statistics show that 52 people out of every 100,000 were murdered last year which was a slight improvement on the previous year when the figure was 62. On average there is one rape every two minutes.

More than 2,000 cars and vehicles were seized from their owners in the Johannesburg area alone, mostly at gunpoint, last year.

WORLD IN BRIEF

Dogs slaughtered to halt brain virus

Kuala Lumpur: Malaysia has begun killing dogs and plans to test "every species imaginable" to curb a rare brain disease that has claimed about 100 lives. At first, pigs were believed to be the only carriers of two strains of viral encephalitis that broke out in October. A dozen people have died of Japanese encephalitis and recently more than 90 from a new strain named Nipah after the village where its first victim died. Despite claims that the outbreak seemed to be over, officials admitted yesterday that stray dogs had contracted the Nipah virus in the worst-hit area 60 miles southeast of the capital. (AP)

Move to oust Bhutto

Karachi: Pakistan's Parliament moved to annul the membership of Benazir Bhutto, the former Prime Minister, and Asif Ali Zardari, her imprisoned husband, following their conviction for corruption (Zahid Hussain writes). All the couple's assets can be confiscated because of their conviction. Khalid Anwar, the Law Minister, said.

Chinese 'torture'

Arbitrary and summary executions, detention, unfair political trials and tortures that include the insertion of horse hair into the penis are part of a pattern of gross and systematic abuse of human rights in the Uighur Autonomous Region of Xinjiang in western China, according to a report issued by Amnesty International (Michael Binyon writes).

Rape law toughened

Cairo: The Egyptian parliament has scrapped a century-old law exempting a rapist from punishment if he marries his victim. Parliament adopted the change after women's groups expressed outrage over the freeing of three rape suspects when one of them married the victim. Human rights activists praised the decision. (AFP)

Fatally bad hair day

Beijing: A Chinese woman died of shock when she clapped eyes on her granddaughter with dyed red hair, the *Lanzhou Morning Post* reported. The young woman went to visit her grandmother in the mountainous northern town of Meixian after working for several months as a hairdresser in the southern economic boom town of Shenzhen. (AFP)

Everglades in flames



Miami: Smoke turns day into night as Broward County firefighters watch a 130,000-acre blaze that has swept through the Everglades in three days - closing about 60 miles of Interstate 75, known as Alligator Alley, and threatening an Indian reservation. The largest of at least 2,515 fires in Florida this year, it may devour another 40,000 acres. (AP)

Apple bites back at 'carpet-bagger' Hillary

FROM IAN BRODIE
IN NEW YORK

HILLARY Clinton loves New York, but New Yorkers are loving her less.

A campaign-style swing by the First Lady through the Big Apple, where she is eyeing a Democratic run for the Senate, was marred by a new poll showing she has lost the ten-point lead she held in Janu-

ary over her putative opponent, Rudolph Giuliani, the city's Republican Mayor.

They are now in a statistical dead heat, 43.5 per cent for her, 42.8 per cent for him, according to a new poll by the Marist Institute for Public Opinion.

Even worse for Mrs Clinton, a majority of New York voters, 52 per cent, now think she should not run for the Senate, up from 37 per cent in February, according to the

poll. It appears that Mr Giuliani is making inroads with his denunciation of Mrs Clinton as a carpet-bagger - a politician seeking office in a state where she has no real connection.

Asked if she will run, Mrs Clinton said she was still considering the idea but was very interested. Asked why, she said: "I love New York to start with, I always have." It was "a microcosm of America".

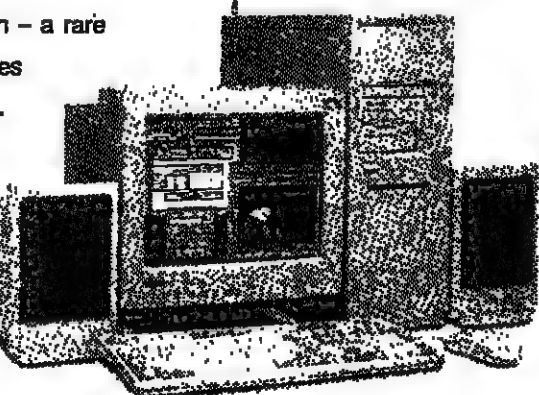
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To have or have not



Personal Finance Editor Anne Ashworth on the financial implications of marriage; how to make savings in the garden; and why personal pension customers could be owed as much as £4,000

Successive surveys predict the demise of matrimony, yet the institution persists. This summer a gaggle of glitterati will tie the knot, presumably in the belief that if cohabitation will soon become the norm, then marriage is chic. The Spice Girl Victoria Adams and footballer David Beckham will unite their fortunes in June to create a £20 million partnership. Next in line are Sophie Rhys-Jones, a partner in a PR firm, who earns about £80,000, and Edward Windsor, a television producer whose income this year should be £416,000. Close behind in the celebs' altar line stand Zoë Ball, the radio and TV presenter, on a salary of £1.5 million, and Fat Boy Slim, her fiancé, whose dance-music hits should make him at least as wealthy as his wife-to-be.

Like other brides and bridegrooms of the season, these prosperous pairs will now be concentrating on the champagne for the reception and the musculature of the hen-night entertainment. The Government, however, would like couples who are in less easy circumstances to be planning the smooth operation of a joint account as well as the itinerary for the stag night. We should be considering not only the cost of the wedding but all the financial implications of matrimony, too.

The Home Office has recommended that the betrothed should be supplied with a "marriage preparation pack", with details of tax, state benefits and property rights. It also proposes that all couples should draw up prenuptial agreements in recognition of the one in three chance that their relationship will end in divorce. Usually the preserve of Old Money or of New World wealth, these documents set out the division of the marital assets in the event of a split.

However, like other government notions designed to make us more financially prudent, these plans are yet to be finalised. This will come as a relief to those who would prefer a pacier honeymoon read than benefit entitlement terms and conditions.

The contents of the pack may also be causing some embarrassment in Whitehall because they would reveal that the tax benefits of marriage are negligible to many couples, and soon to be nil. Jack Straw, the Home Secretary, husband and father, is apparently concerned to support marriage. But Gordon Brown, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and bachelor, will next year be abolishing the married couple's tax allowance.

The £1,970 allowance, worth £197 a year, will be abolished in April 2000. A year later it will be replaced by a concession given to families with children whether the parents are married or not. The children's tax credit will be worth, at most, £416 a year. The higher your salary, the less tax credit you receive, so that a household where one partner has an income of £38,500 or more gets nothing. However, if both mother and father earn £30,000 each, they will receive a percentage of the credit.

Pensioners will be entitled to

retain their higher married couple's allowance of £5,195, worth £520, but only if either spouse celebrates their 65th birthday before April 5, 2000. In the seniors' marriage market, those of the pre-1935 vintage will suddenly be a more sought-after commodity.

In a further blow to the married of Middle England, the introduction of the children's tax credit in 2001 may be accompanied by the imposition of higher-rate tax on child benefit. But Mr Brown must first discover a way to circumvent independent taxation, under which husbands and wives are taxed separately. Child benefit is paid to mothers. But too few are higher-rate taxpayers to raise sufficient revenue. So Mr Brown must find a way to tax a wife's money as her husband's income if he is a higher-rate taxpayer. The Chancellor is aware that such a measure would leave him open to charges of fiscal sexism. While the Home Office strives to compile its pre-marriage pack without acknowledging that the tax system is growing less favourable to husbands and wives, Easy Money can provide some hints to marital financial harmony.

Some of the best guidance comes from divorce lawyers whose services you are less likely to need if you remain financially compatible.

Frances Hughes, the head of the matrimonial department at Bates, Wells & Braithwaite, the solicitors, says: "A lack of openness in money matters leads to problems, as does unnecessary financial dependence. Wherever possible each spouse should have their own bank account and do their own budgeting. A feeling of being powerless in the relationship, of having to ask for money, causes disagreements." The contemporary money management model is based on three accounts — his, hers and theirs. The joint account is used to pay the mortgage and other household expenses. If one partner does not use the personal tax allowance of £4,335, a meeting should be held to discuss putting some of



Rolling down the aisle: David Beckham and Victoria Adams. Fat Boy Slim and Zoë Ball

the joint savings into his or her name only. This will allow him or her to receive tax-free interest up to the level of the allowance.

For the wealthy, marriage still holds significant tax benefits, as John Battersby, a tax partner at the accountants KPMG, points out. There is, for example, the opportunity to cut a bill for capital gains tax. If your spouse cannot use his or her tax-free allowance of £7,100 and you would face a large bill from the sale of some asset, say shares, then transfer them tax-free to your spouse. He or she then sells the shares, sets the gain against his or her

allowance and limits the household's tax liability.

You can bequeath your whole estate tax-free to your spouse. Leave it to anyone else and inheritance tax at the rate of 40 per cent is payable on the portion above £231,000. Couples should draw up wills to take advantage of the spousal concession and the tax-free portion. Whatever the size of your joint bank balance, if your spouse dies intestate, you automatically inherit a portion of the estate; cohabitees do not enjoy such rights.

Prenuptial agreements are not legally binding in Britain, but their popularity is rising, not only among those who wish to protect City bonuses from estranged spouses.

Expect soon to see the pre-nup on the pre-wedding *side-memoir* in *Brides*. Professional couples often believe that the ability to discuss how houses and savings will be managed throughout the marriage — not only at its ending — is a sign of emotional maturity in a prospective partner. Sarah Anticoni, of Campbell Hooper, the solicitors, says: "A pre-nup is part of sensible financial planning."

These same serious-minded young people also insure their weddings with Cornhill or Ecclesiastical against such calamities as the destruction of the dress or the bankruptcy of the catering company. Policies cost from £45. But latterday Miss Havishams should be aware that they will not be covered for cancellation of the event if the other party has a sudden change of heart.

Contacts: Cornhill: 0171-626 5410; Ecclesiastical: 0800 336622.

NASTY HABITS

One in four women prefers it to sex. No, it's not shopping, it's gardening. It may not be the new rock'n'roll but there is no denying that gardening is hip. The garden centre is fast replacing the pub as the ideal place for thirtysomethings to spend their spring bank holidays. The launch of *New Eden*, a glossy magazine that seeks to do for gardening what *Wallpaper** did for interior decorating, and exclusive shops such as The Plant Room, a North London specialist that has its catalogue on CD-Rom, reinforce the claims that gardening is terribly trendy.

The problem with gardening — as with all things both modern and cool — is the expense. Prices paid by gardeners for the same goods probably vary more than in any other area of consumer spending. Small, specialist garden centres and shops are much more expensive than the big chains such as Homebase or B&Q.

At the Chelsea Gardener, a 4ft-tall Tuscan Waterlily complete with silicone implants and dispirited expression will set you back £495. Or you could purchase a decorative conservatory pineapple for £295, though why you would want to put a slightly rusty metal globe crowned with a pineapple in your conservatory is anyone's guess.

On the more tasteful side, you could splash out on an eight-seater metal and fake marble table, perfect for summer dinner parties, for £1,635. The drawback is that you also have to buy the eight chairs at £399 each, setting you back £4,527 for the whole caboodle.

If you do decide to buy outrageously priced sculptures or garden furniture, it is a good idea to insure them. Otherwise you could find yourself in the situation that Brian Sewell, the art critic, found himself in last week when thieves made off with life-size marble busts of John Locke and Emperor Augustus and a bronze bust of an obscure Italian politician from Mr Sewell's garden.

You can make huge savings by avoiding the trendiest garden centres and posh Islington boutiques. Frequenting the major chain stores or supermarkets can save you a packet. The price war between the big DIY chains is cut-throat. This has led to brutal cost-cutting and, especially at this time of year when stores are trying to attract customers, obvious loss-leaders. Growbags, for example, can cost just 99p.

Even for basic implements, the differences in price are staggering. A 30-metre hose from Chelsea Gardener costs five times as much as it would from Homebase. A spade costs almost four times as much: £46.95

against £11.99. A gardening fork is nearly double the price: £29.95 against £14.99 at Homebase. Compost can cost as little as £3.99 for 80 litres (that's about the maximum most people could lift into the back of a car without help). Chelsea Gardener sells 75 litres for £5.99.

Accessories are also much cheaper at the major DIY stores. A bird table costs £41.95 at Chelsea Gardener, £22.99 at Homebase. A glazed blue pot costs £120 in Chelsea, £49.99 from Homebase, while a terracotta pot costs £300 from the Chelsea Gardener, £24.99 from Homebase.

This means that before you have even got to the plants, you could save £438.32 by stocking up at Homebase rather than in Chelsea. Once you do get to the plants, the price differentials are massive depending on whether you grow the plant from seed or buy a more mature plant.

For example, a small *Viburnum Tinus* costs £2.99 from Homebase, or £90 for a fully grown plant from Chelsea Gardener. You can buy a rhododendron seedling for just £3.99 from Homebase, or the same, mature plant for £120 from Chelsea Gardener, or £3.99 for a younger plant from Homebase. A 6in-high Japanese maple from Homebase costs £6.99, while the fully grown version will set you back a hefty £600 at Chelsea Gardener.

The disadvantage of growing plants from seed is that you need lots of space, ideally a greenhouse and plenty of time and dedication for all the pricking out, potting on and watering. However, this is offset by the feelings of pride and satisfaction that you will get from the knowledge that you have nurtured the

plant to maturity — not to mention the additional saving of £810, based on the prices of the three plants mentioned here.

Added to your savings on the basics, your cost-cutting has saved a total of £1,248 — enough to pay off half the interest payments on a £50,000 mortgage for the year. Invested as a lump sum in the Barclays FTSE-100 index tracker for five years, you could save £2,500, based on past performance.

Be warned, however, that your garden may suffer as a result of all this cost-cutting. Expensive garden centres are expensive for a reason. They tend to be staffed by real enthusiasts who know the plants they are selling and the conditions in which they will flourish, so you are less likely to end up with plants unsuited to your garden or roof terrace that wither within weeks of purchase.

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Royal match: Sophie Rhys-Jones and Edward Windsor



No claim, no gain in pensions row

NO ONE likes being shortchanged or being served poor-quality goods, which is probably why most of us would kick up a fuss if we were served a hotdog without enough mustard.

However, if you are one of the millions who has recently received a letter marked "R.U. Owed?", you have the chance to rectify a far greater financial wrong than simply getting an undernourished sausage in a roll. Filling in the forms attached to the letter could be worth thousands of pounds if you were one of the millions who were wrongly advised to leave or never join a company pension scheme but instead were sold a personal pension. Over the past four months more than three million people have been contacted by their pensions company or financial adviser as part of the personal pensions mis-selling review. But many potential victims have yet to respond, despite an advertising campaign launched by the Financial Services Authority (FSA), the City

watchdog. The latest ad features a chap who feels that his hotdog does not have enough mustard. If you were sold a personal pension between April 1988 and June 1994 even though you were entitled to join your company's scheme, with its superior benefits, you could be owed as much as £4,000.

So get out the envelope and take a trip down memory lane to that ill-fated meeting when a life insurance salesman persuaded you that a personal pension was the only option for you.

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The race to draw a map of humanity

Medicine tailored to the needs of the individual could be possible if an altruistic, \$45 million project is successful. However, one scientist wants to make money. Anjana Ahuja reports

There is precious little to distinguish you, biologically speaking, from anyone else on the planet. We are each made from three billion pairs of DNA building blocks, and a variation occurs every 1,000 building blocks. This means that we share about 99.9 per cent of our genetic make-up with each other.

These minute and sparse variations are the subject of an extraordinary research project announced last week. The SNP Consortium — comprising the Wellcome Trust, ten pharmaceutical companies and five of the world's leading medical research institutes — will spend \$45 million over the next two years to identify one-tenth, or 300,000, of those variations, more properly called single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs, or snips).

The fact that rivals such as Glaxo Wellcome, AstraZeneca, SmithKline Beecham, Pfizer and Hoffmann-La Roche are joining forces is striking, since nobody will profit.

The consortium is sending out a strong message that the rapid advances being made in genetics should be shared freely for the public good, rather than being patented and sold on for vast sums.

However, according to the Wellcome Trust, Dr Craig Venter, the maverick American scientist who has broken away from the International Human Genome Project (IHGP) to set up his own commercial effort, has announced that he will compete to create a snips database.

Snips are the smallest possible change in genetic material, and occur in a single building

block of DNA. They are one class of genetic mutation. Some snips are harmless; others, either singly but more often in combination, render people more susceptible to diseases such as cancer, diabetes and heart disease. Scientists in the consortium aim to draw one of the most important maps in scientific history — a chart of the exact locations of 300,000 snips.

By comparing the genetic maps of sufferers with the maps of healthy individuals, doctors should be able to infer which snips are associated with specific conditions. The result will be a kind of master atlas for medical science — by examining our own sequence of snips and comparing them to this mammoth map, we could discover which diseases we might fall victim to and take preventive action.

"Each disease will be associated with a handful of snips, which are one type of genetic marker," says Dr David Bentley, head of human genetics at the Sanger Centre in Cambridge, one of the participants. "Since we are looking at 300,000 snips, this project will give us an awful lot of reference points. The current set of genetic markers, called microsatellites, number 300, so this universal map of snips will give us much more detail."

This project, Dr Bentley says, is part of the genome project. However, the map being drawn in the IHGP is too low in resolution to provide the detail required to hunt for the genetic clues to disease. It would be like trying to use a world atlas to navigate a journey from Liverpool to Manchester. The snips should also

reveal how individuals might respond to different drugs. It should identify, for example, which sufferers of depression might benefit from Prozac. This means that patients can be offered a treatment tailored to their needs, rather than a blanket therapy with possible side-effects.

The project will have other spin-offs, too — while everyone should have a healthy diet, it is well-known that switching from chocolates and crisps to fruit and vegetables will help some more than others. In the future, nutritional advice could be offered on the basis of a snip profile. This may seem spooky but "personalised medicine" will be an important trend over the coming century.

In accordance with a condition laid down by the Wellcome Trust, which has contributed \$14 million, the consortium has pledged to put its results on a public database. This is important because information in the public domain cannot be patented. However, there will still be commercial opportunities. After all, the snip map is just that — a map of snips. Companies will still have to identify which clusters of snips are associated with specific diseases. This information can then be used to develop diagnostics and therapies, which they can go on to patent.

"It is a bit like making an A to Z of the UK — individual companies can still go on to develop and market road maps of Birmingham or London," explains Dr Michael Morgan, chief executive of the Wellcome Trust Genome Campus in Cambridge, which houses

the Sanger Centre. "It is a kind of pre-competitive project. Some of the pharmaceutical companies were sceptical at first. There was a lot of discussion but at the end of the day this was the preferred route." So what is in it for the participating pharmaceutical

companies that have stumped up \$3 million each?

Dr Morgan sums up: "It raises the level of the playing field for everyone, for modest expenditure. It is good for us, since we would probably end up funding something like this at full cost to ourselves."

Not making such information available would stifle innovation, according to Arthur Holden, chairman and chief executive of the SNP Consortium. "The more people that have access to this tool, the more creativity and success there will be in coming up with new diagnostics and ther-

apies," he says. "I know a company that is charging \$30 million for access to a genetic database. How many companies and universities can afford that?"

"This information will lay the foundation for innovation in medicine for the next century. There will be far more competition and progress, especially among smaller companies, if the information is freely available rather than locked up by private concerns."

He says such collaborations have occurred elsewhere: "We are talking about setting up a core technical platform for the

industry. Similar things have been done in the telecommunications, computer and defence industries."

Dr Morgan points out that it would be incredibly expensive for one company to go it alone on a snip database. Nonetheless, this is what Dr Venter is planning to do. Dr Morgan is sceptical that Dr Venter and his company, Celera, will succeed, as he anticipates the SNP Consortium will produce the "gold standard" among snip databases.

"Craig was prepared to participate in our consortium on his own terms, which was

unacceptable to us as it would have restricted access," Dr Morgan says. "Since our announcement, he has said that he is going to make his own snip map and make it ten times bigger and 20 times better than ours."

"It would be arrogant for one company to think that it had all the expertise necessary to understand the kind of information that will come out of it. We are talking about the blueprint of humanity. This is going to help us to understand what makes us human. I don't think we can fully conceive of what is going to emerge."



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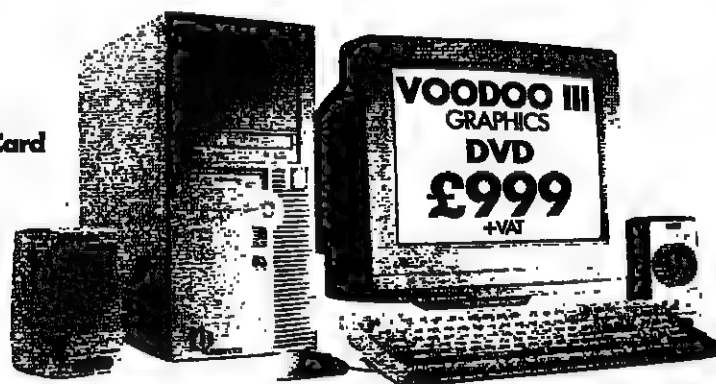
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Spot the asteroid

IT IS remarkable what you find once you start looking. Since a systematic search of the sky for near-Earth asteroids began, the numbers are piling up at a remarkable rate. Fifty-five new asteroids with the potential to collide with the Earth were found during 1998 — more than in the previous six years. None of the asteroids poses a threat, but there are plenty more to find. The American space agency Nasa, which says there are 2,000 such objects, set a target of identifying most of them within ten years. So far, 163 have been found. A new telescope, due to go on line soon, will speed up the search, but the target looks optimistic.

Dr Brian Marsden, of the Minor Planets Centre in Cambridge, Massachusetts, expects 90 per cent of the potentially dangerous asteroids to be found within 17 years.

A few years is hardly likely to make any difference, says Don Yeomans, of Nasa's Near Earth Object programme. He expects that if there is an asteroid with the Earth's name on it, we will get ten, 20 or 30 years' warning, enough time to devise a way of shifting the asteroid's orbit, perhaps by explosives, to ensure that it misses.

One recent discovery, called 1999 AN10, has caused controversy not because of any risk of an impact but because of the way its discovery was handled.

A year ago, some astronomers were embarrassed after Dr Marsden gave warning that an asteroid might be on course for a 2028 impact. More refined calculations, when further details

of its orbit were known, showed the fears to be unfounded. The low-key announcement of AN10 is seen by some, including Benny Peiser, an anthropologist at John Moores University in Liverpool, as an overreaction to that embarrassment. The news slipped out on a website in the form of a paper from three Italian astronomers.

The interest in AN10 is that its orbit is tilted at an angle of 70 degrees and intersects that of the Earth twice a year in February and August. It is thought to be about a mile in diameter, quite large enough to do continent-wide damage if it hit. Dr Andrea Milani and Dr Steven Chesley, of the University of Pisa, and Dr Giovanni Valsecchi, of the Planetary Institute in Rome, say that it will remain close for the next 600 years.

There is, they say, a one-in-a-billion chance that it could strike the Earth in August 2039, but that is smaller than being struck by an unknown asteroid any day without warning, and not something to worry about. The long-term potential needs careful watching, though, as the orbit of AN10 may be disturbed by its constant close approaches to the Earth, possibly increasing the chances of impact.

Dr Peiser says that he finds the lack of public notice disturbing. But astronomers seem happy with the way it was done. "I commend them for the process of being careful," Richard Binzel, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told the *Boston Globe*. "On a scale of zero to five," he said, "this thing is a zero."



SCIENCE BRIEFING
Nigel Hawkes

Birds trigger songs that enlighten



THE birds are in fine voice at the moment, as the lengthening days of spring inspire them to song. Scientists at John Hopkins University have discovered that the process is triggered by melatonin, a hormone known to be linked to the daily cycle in many species, including humans.

The part of the brain responsible for song in birds, the high vocal centre, actually

expands as the days grow longer. This was believed to be controlled by levels of the male sex hormone testosterone, but the change happens even in birds that have been castrated.

In experiments on starlings, Gregory Ball and George Bentley, of Johns Hopkins, and Thomas Van't Hof, of the Max Planck Institute, have shown that by providing extra melatonin they can control the changes, regardless of the length of the day. The findings could have wider implications, says Dr Bentley.

"We would never have discovered this if we had started out trying to see what melatonin is doing in humans," he says. "Now, with this discov-

ery, we can feed back the information to other scientists and perhaps help them to understand what is happening in other species."

Wine is fine to clean up your ulcer



GOOD news about moderate drinking keeps on coming. As well as protecting against heart disease, it may also reduce the risk of ulcers, according to a new study.

Alcohol is antiseptic, so Dr Hermann Brenner, of the University of Ulm, in Germany, wondered if it might be effective against *Helicobacter pylori*, the bacterium which is credited with causing ulcers. He tested blood samples from 1,785 volunteers in the German National Health and Nutrition Survey for antibodies against *H pylori* — evidence that they were infected with it — and also questioned them about their lifestyle.

In epidemiology, he and colleagues report that moderate drinkers — those who consumed the equivalent of a glass of wine or a pint of beer a day — were more than a third less likely to harbour *H pylori* than non-drinkers.

Wine appears to do the job rather better than beer, reducing the infection rate by 42 per cent, compared to 25 per cent. He did not look at heavy drinkers. "It's another piece of the puzzle suggesting that moderate alcohol consumption, as practised by the vast majority of the population, does indeed offer some health benefits," he says.

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Excuse me, what is mind-blowing sex?

"WHAT is sexy?" demands the huge red-and-white banner hanging over the Jacob K Javits Convention Center on 35th Street, usually home to New York's computer and auto shows, but this week taken over by Erotica USA, Manhattan's biggest exhibition so far about sex.

The programme promises "everything that is new and exciting in erotic music, videos, piercing and wine and spirits..." Inside, the Center is a jumble of stalls selling erotic pictures, penis fruit gums, nipple lollipops and latex clothing.

I wander over to join a small crowd gathered around a stall called The Erogenous Zone: A Swingers' Club For The Next Millennium. Behind the salesman, a tall, blonde girl in micro, crotch-hugging shorts is riding a child's rocking horse and spooning melon chunks out of a plastic cup.

"It is for people who want to try swinging but haven't dared," explains Martin Davis, national sales director,

thrusting an Erogenous Zone Franchise Business Plan at me. "If you go to Kansas or San Francisco you know what a Big Mac is going to be like: safe, clean and fun. Well, the Erogenous Zone will be like the McDonald's of sex. Our focus groups found that most people would like to try swinging but are too scared."

Above him a television set is demonstrating the Erogenous Zone's Boom Boom Room, an adult version of a bouncy castle where you can jump on dozens of inflatable sex dolls.

There is also an artist's impression of adult swings, sturdier versions of the playground variety, to be ridden while you are naked.

Martin reads aloud from the brochure: "Who doesn't have fond memories of hours spent in the playground?"

"The suggested entrance fee is \$80 per couple," he continues. "Men must arrive with a female partner. Women may enter singly and are charged \$40." He adds: "We will also have a room with



stuffed animals and cuddly toys."

Have you had much interest in the franchise? I ask. "Oh yes," she smiles. "It costs \$30,000 a year and next year we're opening in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago."

as Roman gladiators. In another stall, designed like a doctor's reception, a quartet of blondes with hugely augmented breasts are campaigning for Brad J Jacobs, "award-winning breast-implant surgeon", whose handwork they are demonstrating. According to Brad's banner, he "invented the procedure to correct the problems of saline implant augmentation."

I pause at another stand presided over by the portly, bearded pornographer Al Goldstein, Editor and founder of *Scum* magazine. He is wearing a florid jerkin that matches his complexion and sucking a chocolate finger.

"I'm leaving America," he announces. "I'm going to Amsterdam, where I can smoke Cuban cigars in peace. At 63 I'm an embarrassment to my son."

Suddenly he encircles my waist with a beaming arm and hauls me on to his lap. "I love you and think of you," he rasps, breathing hot chocolate fumes on me. I squirm

free and escape to the morning lecture.

"Raise your hands if you're comfortable talking about sexual experimentation," cries Sari Locker, the relationship correspondent for *Channel 2 News*. Today's lecture is called *Mind-blowing Sex in the Real World*. There are 28 of us in the audience. Sari, author of *The Complete Idiot's Guide to Amazing Sex*, tries again. "Come on, raise your hands," she orders. Eventually, five hands go up sheepishly.

"Wow, we have five sexual experimenters," she says. "So are there any questions?" Usually, for New Yorkers are generally quick with questions, there is silence.

"Oh, a relatively quiet group," Sari laughs bravely. The silence continues. "Aren't there any areas people are interested in?"

Eventually a hand creeps up and a woman with long black hair mouths something towards the podium.

"I can't hear you," Sari says

brightly. "Do you want to repeat your question?" The woman mouths again.

"The question is, 'How do you move from one fetish to another?'" roars Sari, making a lasso of the microphone cable and striding to the front of the stage as we all swing round to check the woman out.

"With a fetish, communication is very important, very important," Sari replies. "And it may be, in the end, that a couple don't have sexual compatibility."

The questioner looks nonplussed and a grey-haired couple side out.

"Any other questions?" Sari's eyes roam desperately until they settle on my neighbour, an attractive older woman who half raises her hand. "What is mind-blowing sex? I mean, how do you achieve it?"

Sari nods. "Is that your husband with you?" she asks, nodding to the man sitting next to her. The woman smiles noncommittally. "Hello, sir," Sari says anyway. "I

define mind-blowing sex as when you're totally in the moment. It's like when you know that you are protected from STDs and you're not thinking about how fat your thighs are."

My neighbour stares back doubtfully. "I'm older and I have a slightly different perspective," she says hesitantly. "Do you give the same advice to married people as to young people?"

"Well, in marriage there is the issue of sexual boredom," says Sari. "But you can always try different things. Wear a wig! Lose weight, then it's like having sex with a new body! If you're a man, buy a penis expander!"

"A woman doesn't need to have breast augmentation; she can put plastic implants in her bra," she continues earnestly. "Or have sex in a business suit!"

We contemplate this advice until, finally, another woman, sitting on her own, puts her hand up. "Can it still be mind-blowing sex if you feel lonely or sad afterwards?"

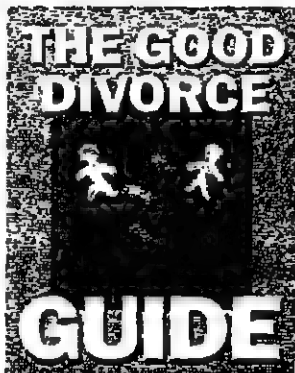
Caught in the crossfire

During the breakdown of a relationship, the subsequent separation and divorce, one or both parents will have to cope not only with their own feelings but with those of their children. Children are the innocent victims of a relationship that breaks down. They are the reason that parents remain in contact long after the dust has settled on their divorce. They are the ones whom parents should try their utmost to protect from the devastation that an acrimonious divorce can wreak. It will at times be unbelievably difficult.

If you succeed the reward will be well-adjusted and balanced children who will be able to enjoy time with both parents and who can make the most of having two homes.

Children in divorce need to know that both parents still love them; that their parents are divorcing each other, not divorcing themselves from the children. They need to know that by showing love for one parent, they are not betraying the other; that they can continue to love both parents openly without each parent competing for more love. And the only way this can be achieved is through reassurance from both parents.

But how do you do this



In the final extract from her new book, **Simone E. Katzenberg**, a family solicitor, says children must come first

when your partner is demanding contact with the children but refusing to pay maintenance, or flaunting his or her new partner while you suffer the pain of the breakdown? Or when your partner blocks or sabotages your efforts to maintain a relationship with your children? What you really need to avoid is your children being caught in the middle of a tug-of-war in which no one wins anything.

You need to be constantly aware of the effect that your behaviour will have on the children. Thoughtless or vindictive behaviour towards your partner can rebound, often unintentionally, on the children. Think before you act.

The children need time to adjust. Constant and ferocious conflict between their parents

does not help them. There must never be a contest over who has more time with the children; the children must not be made to feel that they have to choose one parent over the other. It may be that in order to avoid a battle, one of you has to back off to protect your child from a wrangle.

At each stage, step back and try to separate the way you feel towards each other from the way you feel towards your children. Question the motive behind your actions and try with all honesty to put the children first, doing what is right for them even if it does not necessarily satisfy your needs.

How do you tell the children? At the breakdown stage, many parents cannot control their emotions in each other's presence. The children may



Innocent victims: most children of divorced parents eventually learn to cope, but it is vital to consider their emotional needs before your own

have been exposed to frequent tantrums and rages and it may be impossible for the parents to sit down together and explain their plans to them.

The situation at home may have been unstable for so long that the children realise it is just a matter of time before one parent goes. That in itself may be a relief to them as it will end the constant bickering and conflict.

In ideal circumstances, you may want to wait a while before you break the news to the children. However, your distress may mean that it is impossible to continue putting on a brave front.

If you can tell the children together, do so. The children can be assured that even though Mum and Dad can and will no longer live together, their continued love for them remains, independent of their feelings for each other. You can all cry together and answer questions the children may have.

Provide as much reassurance as you can that they will be able to see the parent who is leaving. What has happened has nothing to do with them but is between you as adults. Your dual role as parents will continue. It will be the beginning of a period of adjustment for all of you, and you must take it one step at a time.

You may be the parent who is left to tell the children without the support of the other parent. Choose a time when no one is in a hurry to get anywhere, no guests are expected and a favourite television programme is not about to start: wait until homework is complete, take the telephone off the hook, hold each other and talk. If a child is about to take exams or a birthday party is imminent, it may be better to wait until later.

It is important to notify the schools of the situation and to talk to the children's head teachers. The school can give your child an extra attention and support needed, and alert you if any difficulties arise as a result of the breakdown.

If you are the parent who leaves home, notify the school of your change of address. The

school can keep you informed of all school activities and functions as well as send you reports, as extra reports need to be requested. If your relationship has broken down to the extent that you are not talking to each other at all, this is important to preserve access to information about the children at school.

During the early stages of separation, try to be perceptive towards the often silent signals that children give when they are uncertain and distressed. Encourage them to talk to you — or a close friend or other family member — about their concerns. Avoid attributing blame to the other parent. Step back and see how the children feel, and think of how you can help them. Try to put your feelings for them first. They do not need to be caught in the crossfire of emotions.

If you are the parent who has left, you may desperately want to see the children every day. Try not to demand more than your partner will permit. Conflict, frequently in the presence of the children, will only stir up conflict between you and the children.

Reassure your partner that you are not trying to take the children away. If your partner does not feel threatened, you are likely to find that contact is increased. By stepping back a little you are removing the power that your former partner can exert over you.

If you have been left with the children and they speak to your partner on the phone, leave them alone and do not interrupt. If you are the caller, it does not help to criticise the other parent or to tell the children how unhappy you are.

Conflict over the children will continue if your partner is stuck in an emotional stage that you have moved through. If you experience continual difficulties over contact with the children, keep a diary of all telephone calls and contact. This should include attempts to speak to the children when they are "unavailable" and when the answerphone is on in an attempt to block calls, and details of when contact takes place, should have taken

place and did not take place. Only time will tell how the children's relationship with the other parent develops or diminishes. Children adapt and get on with their lives. If they are confident about their continued contact with both parents, they are more likely

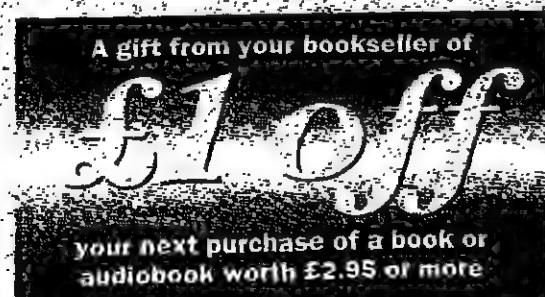
to accept the situation. School concerts, parents' evenings, sports days, weddings and family functions may always be uncomfortable. But somehow or other you will adapt and find a way in which, while not necessarily grinning and bearing it, you will cope.

Extracted from *I Want a Divorce* by Simone E. Katzenberg, published on May 6 by Kyle Cathie, £9.99. Copyright 1999 Simone E. Katzenberg. Times readers can order this title for £7.99 with free p&p by calling The Times Bookshop on 0900 134459.

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A scorpions' tale of new Labour

Roland Watson on the feuds that poison Mandelson's life

It takes a rare mix of the brilliant and the flawed, the spiky and the exotic to elbow aside the Balkans and secure a leading slot on the war-dominated news agenda. But one Labour politician has it. Peter is back. Back in the news and soon to be back in the Government, according to the excited gossip surrounding the launch of a biography, Mr Mandelson's second of the year.

Whereas the first book took delight in helping to knock him out of Government, the mood music around the second is about rehabilitation. Mr Mandelson is less than four months into an uncertain sentence but already talk of a comeback is in the air. And yet the details contained in Donald Macintyre's book, published today, though considerably less explosive than Paul Routledge's home loan revelation, may yet turn out to be more corrosive.

The portrait emerging of the former Trade and Industry Secretary adds to his reputation as a famously complex man. He is a prime, donna prone to fits of petulance and dramatic door-slaming exits, but also a suffering servant who is prepared to resign rather than allow his epically bad relations with Gordon Brown threaten Labour's election hopes. He is someone with enough self-awareness to parody himself as Tony Blair's "little helper". But he is also the reticent, fiercely protective of his sexuality.

Mr Mandelson has always had the power to discomfit the cautious and confound expectations. But even those accustomed to his distinctive style have raised eyebrows at his latest media strategy. Mr Macintyre's book is enlivened by extensive quotations from a slew of private letters, including some very intimate notes received by Mr Mandelson from Mr Blair.

It appears likely that Mr Mandelson chose to unburden himself dramatically after his departure from Cabinet just before Christmas. Mr Macintyre's book has not overshot its deadline for nothing. Those close to Mr Mandelson suggest the increased level of co-operation this year was designed to imbue the whole exercise with a cathartic quality.

But how is Mr Blair to feel now that the privacy of his correspondence with Mr Mandelson has been made public? How helpful has Tony's little helper been in revealing that the new Labour project was almost blown apart by two of its strongest personalities? Will the Prime Minister find this feud's eruption into the public domain in all its poisonous detail a "cathartic" experience?

And how, too, is Gordon Brown to feel when he reads the words of Michael Wills, a junior Trade and Industry minister and a part of the Chancellor's inner circle. Mr Wills said of Messrs Brown and Mandelson that they were "like scorpions in a bottle; only one of them will crawl out alive".

The Brown camp is declining to comment on the book.

The fact that the Red Lion no longer enjoys as much patronage from Charlie Whelan has meant the waters between the adversaries remain calmer than they might be.

Moreover, Mr Brown has been making genuine attempts to help Mr Mandelson through a gentle rehabilitation. He has brought him into the planning of the Scottish election campaign and the pair have had several post-resignation meetings to try to use the shock of the event to reheat their relationship.

But how will the sheer acrimony of their relationship, understandably described by Mr Macintyre as dysfunctional, help them if and when they become ministerial colleagues again? Cartoonists will have a field day as they address the question of how many scorpions can survive around a Cabinet table.

Mr Mandelson continues to have fervent supporters in Downing Street who yearn for his return. Blairite ministers have been discreetly canvassing Westminster opinion as to the likely impact of an early Mandelson return. The clear implication is that Mr Blair has not ruled out a comeback for his friend before the next general election.

But does the Government need him? Relations between Nos 10 and 11 have been considerably better since his departure. Ministers no longer feel quite the same need to hasten around Whitehall watching their backs with feverish concern.

At the Trade and Industry Department Stephen Byers is delivering a broadly Mandelsonian agenda, with the odd tweak here and there, albeit with less of a pro-European agenda. The Government is hardly less popular for his absence, with poll ratings remaining stratospheric.

There is a strain of thought, heretical to his supporters, that the evidence of the past few months shows that Mr Mandelson was the critical cog in Labour's pre-election wheel and may yet play a similar role in future elections, but that is where he operates best.

Such a view ignores Mr Mandelson's success at the DTI, where civil servants still mourn his departure, and the fact that it would help Mr Blair if his chief adviser was allowed into the Cabinet loop again.

But it is hard to see Mr Mandelson's return being accelerated by this week's revelations. Members of the "Way Back" group of Blairites dedicated to his return were plotting the Mandelson comeback over homey shepherd's pie and supermarket red wine in the weeks before the book came out. They were confident that a more rounded picture of their friend would begin to emerge this year. They were delighted with his more restrained, almost puritan, backbench profile. But, once again, by thrusting himself forward, Mr Mandelson is not letting his complex character be seen in the best light.

comment@the-times.co.uk



Three strikes and out

Nato is fighting a trio of wars with Milosevic — and none will succeed

There are three Kosovan wars running at present. Nato has lost the first, the second is still being fought, and the third has not properly begun. Since conflict takes a mounting toll on reason, we must struggle to keep these wars distinct.

War A: This began in January with Nato warning President Milosevic against "a humanitarian disaster in Kosovo". Mr Milosevic declined to be warned. Despite intelligence of his aggressive intent against the Kosovan Albanians, Nato's military response was hesitant. It already had 2,000 ground monitors in Kosovo and had placed a 10,000-strong Nato intervention force in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Amid much confusion during the Lewinsky affair, President Clinton's Secretary of State, Madeleine Albright, threatened Mr Milosevic not just with sanctions but with a bombing war if he failed to grant Kosovo "partial autonomy". In March this threat had to be honoured.

Whether Mr Milosevic's Operation Horseshoe — the methodical cleansing of Kosovo — predated the January ultimatum is unclear. What is beyond doubt is that Nato knew of his readiness to visit on the Albanians what Croatia had visited on the Krajina Serbs in 1994-95. After the clearing of Krajina, some 250,000 evicted Serbs descended on Belgrade and demanded Mr Milosevic's head. Having lost Krajina, he was not going to lose Kosovo.

Yet Nato removed the monitors and aid workers from Kosovo. Both groups had served as witnesses and partial restraints on Serb (and Kosovo Liberation Army) atrocities. They were probably the outside world's best hope of impeding Mr Milosevic's grim determination. As it was, far from impeding the disaster, Nato's strategy gave the Serbs a "permissive environment" for the ethnic cleansing.

The cleansing has not been, as Nato spokesmen claim, the worst humanitarian outrage since the Second World War, an exaggeration many Africans and Asians might consider racist. However, it has been brutal and horrific to witness, and holds a peculiar abhorrence to Europeans within the memory of Hitler's war. As of yesterday, more than half the Albanian population of Kosovo has been expelled from the province. The rest have probably been killed or are being held hostage. Mr Milosevic's Operation

Horseshoe may be a sick and hollow victory over a burnt and empty land. But for Serb nationalists the securing of Kosovo is a triumph, achieved while the mightiest armed force in the world did nothing but dally and bomb. Nato pledged to draw the line against Mr Milosevic in Kosovo, and did not do so. Nato sent in monitors, then withdrew them. Nato sent reinforcements to Macedonia but left them setting up camps for victims of a war Nato half-threatened but would not fight. War A has been lost.

War B: This is a quite separate war. It is being waged at a vertical distance of 15,000ft over War A and mostly in the Danube basin 200 miles from Kosovo. It is a classic air war, in pursuit not of territory but of a political goal, as in Iraq, to get a regime to change its mind. As a result, its objectives tend to be hazy and shifting. Air defences and other military targets are bombed first. As these targets are exhausted, "target drift" starts, leading to a drift in objectives. Since War A is all but over, there seems little point in risking pilots by attacking the Yugoslav Army in the field. Nato is now powerless to stop ethnic cleansing, unless it can induce Mr Milosevic to change his mind.

Targets are thus extended to non-military sites, to blocking the Danube and to destroying chemical factories, fertiliser plants, roads and bridges. Nato is seeking to impose a crippling economic burden on the Yugoslav people — we hear no more about "just bombing Milosevic" — in the hope of turning them against their elected Government and forcing Mr Milosevic from power. Hence the toxic cloud over Belgrade. Hence the emphasis on Nato's "credibility", as if credibility lay in demonstrating the sheer potency of Nato's weapons.

Such political objectives are notoriously hard to control. They depend on an accurate reading of the internal politics of a State under siege. Victories are measured not in burning tanks or factories but in morale, propaganda and power play. Last week War B briefly intruded on the tail-end of War A, when Nato bombed a refugee convoy. Spin-doctors sought to dismiss it as an accident of war and attacked the media, including reporters working against ferocious odds in Belgrade. But in wars such as War B, collateral damage is always a victory for the enemy. The success of a sortie is measured not in hits but in media coups de theatre.



Simon Jenkins

Nato's Jamie Shea is a frontline general. This second war has not yet been won or lost. It is conceivable, but unlikely, that history could be stood on its head and Yugoslavia be the first country bombed into changing its Government. Other apologetics suggest that bombing might "soften up" Mr Milosevic for some Russian-UN deal, to get him to readmit an Albanian resettlement monitoring force into Kosovo. I still think a version of this is the most plausible outcome of War B, but it would be hard to avoid calling it another defeat. Nato would have fought its way back to much the same trench as it was in last October. Or Nato might simply continue its act of punishment until it has made Belgrade another Stalingrad. This "Stone Age" strategy, launched with similar conviction on Vietnam, is the logical consequence of credibility and a "just war" taking precedence over common sense. To call this winning War B would be absurd.

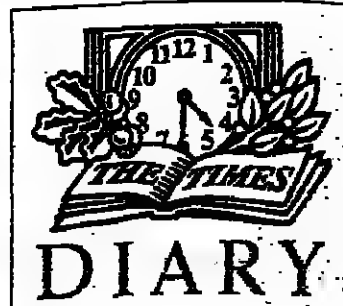
War C: This is the war that dares Nato to breathe its name. Despite denials, a force of 80,000 troops appears to be moving into position to invade Kosovo and set up what would amount to a Western military

prosecutor. This involves abandoning Nato's pledge that it would send in soldiers only after a negotiated settlement, once considered a legal necessity for such intervention. It flatly contradicts Robin Cook's assurance, repeated yesterday, that "We're not going to fight our way in. We've made that very clear from the start. It would involve too many casualties." Bill Clinton and Tony Blair have pledged likewise. Yet War C's sabre-rattling gives Mr Milosevic every inducement to prepare his people and his army for an invasion. He is now mining the roads and appears to be holding back tens of thousands of refugees as potential human shields.

War C was always rejected by Nato because democracy would not wear it. Democracy apparently wanted Mr Milosevic to be stopped, but cleanly and not at the expense of any Nato lives. Bombers are not allowed to fly low: they can risk missing their targets but not getting killed. Nato wants to seem tough, but tough at 15,000ft, not in a "bayonet, knife and bullet war". That is why Nato would not fight War A. Because of that timidity, democracy may now be asked to stomach the same war but at a vastly higher cost. Nobody could say that War C is unwinnable. Kosovo is not the same as Vietnam and if Nato cannot hold a province the size of Yorkshire it is in dire straits. But a Nato-ruled Kosovo would be even more burnt and barren than it is now. Kosovo cannot be rendered "autonomously" Albanian, only autonomously Nato. War C cannot rectify War A. It could only be a war of punitive desperation. It would do little more than change the guard over Kosovo's empty fields and rotting corpses. They are Mr Milosevic's doing, for which his people and perhaps a court of law will one day hold him to account. Nato cannot be party to yet more killing.

Of these three wars, War C is the only one that is militarily coherent, yet it is the maddest war of all. Mr Clinton and Mr Blair are right on this: the cost is too great for the gain. So where has Nato's hubris got us? I can hardly believe it. The turbulent 20th-century is about to end on a note of stupendous irony: a worsted Nato pleading with Russia to sue for peace.

comment@the-times.co.uk



Willson wheels

READERS are doubtless impressed with the passion Quentin Willson, a presenter on the BBC's *Top Gear*, displays when condemning the evils of "clocking".

Quent, the Nissan Micra to Jeremy Clarkson's Rolls-Royce, has been a victim himself of the Arthur Daley practice of rewinding mileometers. But in his case he ended up being convicted of supplying a clocked car before he joined the TV series in 1991.

Willson (left, pictured with Clarkson) emphasises it was ignorance. As a former car dealer himself, he bought the vehicle at auction, was unaware of its true mileage and sold it on to a private buyer, and then came unstuck.

A friend of his at the BBC says: "Quentin wants improved legislation in this area. He wants consumers and the motor industry to be better protected, which is why he writes about it in his column."



A PLUTOCRAT bearing a vague resemblance to Geoffrey Robinson, now free to spend more time with his money, was sighted at *The Savoy*. Gloomily, the figure reflected: "It is very difficult to buy a decent bottle of wine in London for under £400 these days."

IT IS a rare privilege to read one's own obituary. But as Dave Swarbrick learnt of his demise in *The Daily Telegraph* he had reason to believe that reports of his death had been rather exaggerated.

Jilly, wife of the former Fairport Convention violinist, awoke to an anxious call from a friend. "It came as a sledgehammer," she says. Now our Dave had been a bit peaky (his emphysema had been aggravated by a chest infection and he had been flown back from Germany to a Coventry hospital); but he had just moved to an ordinary ward and was looking forward to a visit from a physio. Swarbrick, as he is known to intimates, took it well. "It's not the first time I have died in Coventry."

Those undertakers on *The Daily Telegraph* obituary desk (who always look forward to a cold snap) say simply: "We were just misinformed, that's all." I, for one, wish Mr Swarbrick a speedy recovery.



DOES Martin Bell want to move to Manhattan? On a bean to Kosovo just before the bombing, the man in white lobbied United Nations sorts about the possibility of a juicy job once his mandate as Taitton's MP runs out. But I hear his audience was distinctly unimpressed with our Mart.

Russians at the UN feel that when he was reporting the Bosnian war he was too matey with the Muslims, who they thought were just as beastly as the Croats and Serbs. The Russians would block his appointment because they feel Bell's stance would be unhelpful.

PRINCIPLES are handy. Luciano Benetton, he of the tasteless adverts and even more alarming jumpers, has refused to pay tax on his Argentine properties. It's not that he's tight, you understand: Mr Benetton is protesting against a recent land tax hike — to a crippling 3 per cent.

CHERIE BOOTH's motivation for joining Labour in 1970 when she was a sweet 16 was purely romantic. She was recruited into the Young Socialists by a Mrs Speight, a teacher at her school (was this ethical, me wonders).

The PM's life admits: "I joined with friends. I suspect our motives were more social than political as it was a good way to meet boys." Later she learnt that there were better catches to be had in chambers than on those dreary ban the bomb marches.

JASPER GERARD

'On trains, Her Majesty is allowed to smoke in the lavatories, although not cigars or pipes'

Since today is HM the Queen's unofficial birthday, I know that you will want me not only to wish her many happy unofficial returns on all our behalfs, but also to take this opportunity to reply to those countless thousands of you who wrote to me regarding the recent Buckingham Palace statement that the Queen was exempt, "by reason of her special position", from the law requiring her subjects to wear a rear seatbelt. Were there, you clamoured to learn, any other special dispensations which Her Majesty alone enjoyed?

The reason that I have not replied earlier is because, not surprisingly, there turned out to be a huge amount of painstaking research involved; but I'm delighted to tell you that I am now, at last, in a position to publish in the national interest what I hope with all my heart is a usefully

informative — if by no means comprehensive — list.

When travelling by car, for example, Her Majesty is uniquely entitled to stand upstairs on buses. Should she spit, however, she is liable to the same fine as anyone else, although she would, of course, be given time to pay. On trains, she is allowed to smoke in the lavatories, but not cigars or pipes. She may also lean out of the window without penalty, except on InterCity routes. On the London Underground, she may not go up a down escalator, or vice-versa, but she is allowed to jump over the barrier if she hears her Tube train coming, provided she has a valid ticket for the journey. When flying, she is not permitted to get up before the plane has come to a complete halt, but she does not have to take care when opening the overhead lockers. She is of course, allowed to lean her

bicycle against shop windows. Sport, as you might expect, is a somewhat more complex jurisdictional area for Her Majesty. When bowling, she is permitted to deliver more than one bouncer per over — except in one-day matches — but she is nevertheless required to observe current ECB dress-codes and not wear a headscarf when batting or fielding. She can be given out lbw, but never stumped, and in the unfortunate event of a run-out, it is her partner who must surrender his wicket, irrespective of fault. As to football, the Queen is allowed, when playing in goal, to move before a penalty is struck, and would not normally be sent off for bad language, unless violence were involved. In rug-

ger, she does not need to call for a mark or leave the field when bleeding, and in tennis she may abuse her racket as much as she likes. In athletic competition, she is allowed four attempts at the high jump and, when throwing the hammer, to put one foot, but not both, outside the circle. The Queen is also uniquely permitted to carry a spare baton in the 4 x 400 relay, in case she drops one. In snooker, she is permitted to pot the six remaining colours in any order she chooses. Should her opponent go down during a boxing match, Her Majesty is not required to walk to a neutral corner.

She is allowed to busk on her highway, but not in public houses which do not have a

Alan Coren



music licence. In zoos (with the exception of Whipsnade), Her Majesty is permitted to feed the animals.

When it comes to shopping, the Queen is allowed to go through the checkout marked "6 items or less" with 7 items or more, but no special dispensation applies in regard to taking the trolley from the premises. In Post Offices, staff may not ask her to go to the next counter, and in petrol stations she does not have to switch off the engine while filling up, though she must take the cigarette out of her mouth. She is allowed to bring her dog into foodshops, but if it widdles against anything, she is not exempt from prosecution, provided a notice to that effect is prominently displayed. Should, however, a notice be prominently displayed in any

public place stating that bill stickers will be prosecuted, Her Majesty may safely ignore this, just as she may with impunity disregard any injunction to leave these premises as she would wish to find them. She is not, mind, exempt from the law in the matter of spraying graffiti, and if told to use the footpath before entering a public swimming-pool, she is legally obliged to comply. She is allowed to drop litter only in the royal parks, but may walk on the grass wherever she takes a fancy to do so.

And finally, when driving — in addition to the seatbelt dispensation with which we began all this — Her Majesty is also allowed to hoot after 11pm, and overtake in the Blackwall Tunnel. If she were to park on a double-yellow line, however, her car would be liable to be towed away, but only by a peer of the realm, with a silken rope.

سكنا لا اهل



FOOD FOR THE TABLE

Tories need big ideas not small improvements

William Hague spent last night at a dinner to mark the 20th anniversary of Margaret Thatcher's initial election as Prime Minister. He paid a full and appropriate tribute, mindful all the while of the giant gulf between his current prospects and her past achievements. Anniversaries are potent fashions of mythology. It is fashionable in certain Tory circles today to present the Conservative manifesto of 1979 as a seed that contained within it a fully-developed philosophy and programme. In truth, this document was a much more modest text.

That Conservative manifesto did, however, concentrate on the right issues. Mrs Thatcher identified the basic rate of income tax, trade union power, and the dire performance of a state-saturated economy as the central questions. These were, to borrow from Mr Hague's recently adopted vocabulary, the "kitchen table" issues that then absorbed the electorate. The Thatcher Governments proposed radical solutions but imposed their approach step-by-step. This combination of steady principle with subtle practice has ensured her legacy.

Maurice Saatchi and Peter Lilley were both significant figures in the Thatcher years. Lord Saatchi was then known primarily for his powers of presentation. Mr Lilley for his policy initiatives. In a pamphlet published by the Centre for Policy Studies today and in the Rab Butler memorial lecture delivered yesterday these two men have traded places. Lord Saatchi and Dr Peter Warburton put forward the sort of radical plan for the reform of the tax and benefits system that would once have been associated with Mr Lilley. The former Cabinet minister explored the reasons why voters do not trust the Tories to run public services in a public spirited manner and what might be done to rectify this.

Lord Saatchi has made much the more convincing transformation. He argues that the Conservatives need a small set of big ideas that must include a fresh initiative on taxation. This contrasts with the views of the Conservative leader who has convinced himself that his party is seen as "obsessed by economics". According to the Saatchi thesis, voters shifted their support in 1997 because Tony Blair had eased concerns about Labour's competence to protect their incomes and because the Conservatives, after the ERM exit and huge tax increases, had betrayed their supporters. In short, on economics the Tories were not working.

The radical proposals to address this failure rest on a simplification of the tax and benefits system and at this stage, as the authors concede, are not fully developed. Currently small amounts of tax are extracted from a large number of relatively poor people who then need to have their incomes "topped up" by benefits. As well as stopping this, the authors would like to eradicate the vast numbers of tax allowances and reliefs within what is a hideously complicated tax structure. These two ideas

would allow for the merger of several government agencies, thus producing administrative savings that could be redirected towards health and education spending.

This emphasis on tax simplification is right in itself and also one on which the Conservative Party should have already been offering proposals. It has not put forward ideas of consequence in this or any other area. A policy review is taking place under Mr Lilley, but if it were to move any more slowly a bunch of flowers and a letter of condolence would be in order.

In his lecture the Tory deputy leader noted that the Tories were not seen as credible custodians of public services because all too often they appeared to have nothing positive to articulate about them. He suggested that his party would not be able to advance enhanced private provision within a public-private partnership while its real objective appeared to be an outright privatisation of services for which there was no free market alternative.

Mr Lilley should then have outlined the language and policies that might persuade voters to embrace a different balance between public and private activity. Instead he stressed the limits of market economics with such intensity as to convince his listeners that the private sector was already making the maximum desirable contribution. He claimed that there was "no logical reason why any Conservative would want to restrict provision of health care, education or welfare below what the general public want and are prepared to pay for". Incremental improvement was the best he could offer.

This was less the Rab Butler than the Neville Chamberlain memorial lecture. Mr Lilley asserted that the NHS as currently constituted provides a level of service that works "as well as any in the world". He thought that education policy required devolving power not to parents, headteachers or schools but to teachers. Instead of demanding further welfare reform he seemed proud that the current discredited edifice had been "safe in our hands". If the rest of the Tory policy review looks anything like this farrago from the focus groups, there will be little hope for the party at the next election.

Mr Hague has rightly told the Shadow Cabinet that it must concentrate on the issues that matter to ordinary voters. The Conservatives must also associate themselves with substantial solutions to these core problems. They should pursue radical ends by empathetic means not incremental ends by means that are pathetic. Lord Saatchi and Peter Warburton have pointed the Conservative Party in the right direction. Mr Lilley seems, sadly, to prefer a form of intellectual surrender. Mr Hague must obtain a tighter grip on the policy process. There is little point in asking voters to sit around the kitchen table if all the Tories can provide is such gruel.

BEYOND THE BALKANS

Ankara's new Government should beware the call of the wild

Moderate Turkey has swung towards nationalism. In elections this week, 38 million voters favoured the Democratic Left party of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and also the far-right Nationalist Action party known to history as the Grey Wolves. The result makes it likely that Turkey's next government will be a robust coalition led by these two forces.

There is less to fear from this than meets the eye. The vote marks discontent with the weak political establishment; the desire it shows for strong government is positive. Graft and feuds have crippled six Governments since 1995. Economic reform is stalled. Ankara has failed to quell Kurdish nationalist unrest in the southeast. Requests to join the European Union have been snubbed.

This secular protest against Turkey's weakness is less alarming than the religious protest of elections in 1995. A shorthanded Islamic Government irritated the army, which saw it as a threat to the secular constitution. The army will be relieved by the Islamists' slump now.

Mr Ecevit has become the symbol of national decisiveness by luck. He took over

just a few weeks before the February capture of Kurdish nationalist Abdullah Ocalan, which prompted a surge of gratitude. But the respect he commands for ordering the invasion of Cyprus in 1974 will make him a stable coalition leader.

There is no immediate cause for concern about Turkey's foreign policy. Chilly relations with Europe could get chillier. But Europeans have only themselves to blame, after shabby treatment of a state whose wish for closer ties deserves respect.

What would cause alarm would be a more aggressive stance towards Turkey's rival, Greece, or bolder policy in its Balkan backyard. Either would worsen regional tension and revive fears of Turkish invasion among Greeks and Serbs. Here, Mr Ecevit should muzzle his probable partners. Nationalist Action's pan-Turkic ideology holds that Turks from the Balkans to China are one nation, led across the world by a legendary grey wolf. In the 1970s, they used violence; now they promise tamer tactics. But snapping at Kurds or regional rivals must be avoided.

It would be dangerous to let the grey wolves have their head. The only reason John Simpson and his ilk are allowed to remain in Belgrade is because it suits Milosevic to have them there. When it did not suit in Kosovo, he threw them out.

Labour MP backs war reporters

From Mrs Alice Mahon, MP for Halifax (Labour)

Sir, Congratulations on your leader defending freedom of speech on the bombing of Yugoslavia ("Sword and pen", April 16). Journalists such as John Simpson (letters, April 17 and 20), Robert Fisk and Tom Walker, who have the courage to report to us from a country under aerial bombardment, deserve nothing but praise for their efforts, irrespective of whether one agrees with the content of individual reports. Government ministers routinely describe Yugoslav television coverage of the war as hateful propaganda and even threatened at one point to bomb Serb transmitters because, hardly surprisingly, they showed little enthusiasm for Nato bombing their cities to rubble.

Yet the same ministers and officials, who criticise propaganda from the other side, are using anonymous briefings to try to impugn the integrity of the small number of Western journalists providing us with on-the-spot reports of the effects of the bombing being done in our name within Yugoslavia. The reason for this is clear. No objective observer on the spot could fail to note the systematic destruction of the civilian infrastructure by Nam bombers and the fact that virtually the entire Serbian population opposes this — just as much as we would if it were being done to our own country.

It may not be good news to learn that Nato bombs are hitting the Serbs behind Milosevic, or killing civilians every day, but it is certainly relevant when considering the pros and cons of this undeclared and illegal war.

In reality, most of our media are overwhelmingly influenced by Nato's own scarcely credible war propaganda. Journalists who try to report objectively, or have the temerity to ask ministers difficult questions, are performing a public service. They should be praised, not vilified.

The British public has the right to know the effect of bombing upon the lives and attitudes of the innocent population of Yugoslavia. If this raises questions about the aims and methods being used in what we were told would be a "humanitarian war", then those legitimate public concerns must be debated not suppressed.

Yours faithfully,
ALICE MAHON,
House of Commons,
April 16.

From Mr F. J. Howard

Sir, I'm sure that during the Second World War Winston Churchill would have loved to have had a German reporter in London regularly telling his countrymen how well the British people were standing up to German bombing raids and how firmly united they were behind their leader.

The only reason John Simpson and his ilk are allowed to remain in Belgrade is because it suits Milosevic to have them there. When it did not suit in Kosovo, he threw them out.

Yours sincerely,
FRANK HOWARD,
37 Alcester Road, Lickey End,
Bromsgrove B60 1UT,
April 17.

From Mr Neven Zezic

Sir, You note that as Nato bombing continues it will "pulverise the Yugoslav economy" (leading article, "Clear targets", April 14).

It is hard to imagine how a destroyed and impoverished Serbia will contribute to stability in Europe. Not only is bombing bridges, factories and other non-military targets wrecking what little remains of Yugoslavia's near-bankrupt economy but it is also weakening the democratic opposition to Milosevic. Europe already has one country where lawlessness and anarchy prevail, which is Albania. Nato bombs appear to be creating another.

It is also hard to imagine how more bombing will help make Kosovo a safer place for civilians — Albanian and Serbian — given that the bombing has fuelled extremism on both sides.

Any attempt to use ground troops to "drive (the Serb forces) out of Kosovo" would lead to enormous casualties. Not only would Serbia be fighting to defend its sovereignty, but it would also be defending its historic heartland. Western leaders continue to underestimate the Serbs' emotional and spiritual attachment to Kosovo. For better or worse, most Serbs would eat grass before giving up Kosovo.

Yours faithfully,
NEVEN ZEZIC,
43 Shepherds Bush Road, W6 7LU,
April 14.

From Mr Anthony Morris

Sir, As a veteran of combined operations on D-Day, in Burma and French Indo-China (now Vietnam), I agree completely with the gist of Mr Crispin Blunt's letter (April 14), but would go further and suggest that if our Prime Minister had been properly advised, he may have been the only person who could have diverted President Clinton from pressing Nato into the current operation with its increasingly tragic results.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY MORRIS,
Cam Brea,
Castle Drive, St Mawes,
Truro, Cornwall TR2 5DE,
April 17.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 0171-782 5000

Reform of prisons and probation

From Mr Terence Crolley

Sir, The Government must make up its mind about the role of compassion in the criminal justice system. Its muddled thinking is neatly demonstrated by the juxtaposition of your two stories on April 14. The first reports that the Chief Inspector of Prisons would like the Prison Service to be more caring; the second that the Home Secretary wants the Probation Service to be more authoritarian.

Is it any wonder the public is confused?

Yours sincerely,
TERENCE CROLEY
(Assistant Chief Probation Officer, 1984-94),
12 Stanley Road,
Maghull, Merseyside L31 5JL,
April 16.

From Mr Stanley Best

Sir, Having read the report by the Chief Inspectors of Prisons and Probation (article, "Lifers spend too long in prison", April 7) I must agree with the authors that the system is in need of urgent reform. The unevenness of treatment mentioned is reflected in other ways as well.

As counsel instructed on behalf of a number of prisoners seeking, from time to time, judicial review of Parole Board decisions, I am told of the difficulties solicitors have in obtaining instructions from prisoners. Whereas many prison officers are helpful and compassionate, some are obstructive.

The solicitor, having booked a visit, may be told on arrival that there is no record of it and cannot see the prisoner. The visiting room at one prison, I am told, seems to be continually "being painted" so that visits are delayed. No sooner are they started, in a corridor, than visiting time is declared at an end.

The solicitor may be rejected for lack of proof of identity, even when he

or she has visited that prison more than once and provided ample proof. I suspect that this difficulty is not confined to one or two individuals and suggest that the chief inspectors should investigate this blot on the system.

There are no uniform visiting hours or days and arranging, from a distance, to make more than one visit a day is impossible.

Yours faithfully,
STANLEY BEST,
Veritas Chambers,
33 Corn Street,
Bristol BS1 1HT,
April 13.

From the Chair of the Association of Chief Officers of Probation

Sir, Your leader "On probation" (April 14) is right to identify finding legislative time as the greatest hurdle for reform of probation services but we would dispute your conclusion that probation "is unlikely to make good election fodder".

The probation services' business is serious and large-scale: it involves supervision of over 185,000 offenders, including society's most dangerous, difficult and damaged individuals.

A reorganised probation service with national direction, local administration and better integrated with the other criminal justice services like the police and the courts will be of immeasurable public benefit. The significance of bringing forward legislation cannot be underestimated in terms of reducing crime and meeting the Home Secretary's wish for greater public confidence in a more coherent criminal justice system.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFF DOBSON,
Chair, Association of
Chief Officers of Probation,
4th Floor,
8-9 Grosvenor Place, SW1X 7SH,
April 16.

and the Government to reject this idea, which would hinder the development of digital television and operate against the UK's wider industrial interests.

Yours sincerely,
CHARLES ALLEN,
Chief Executive, Granada Group and
Chairman, GMTV,
MARK BOOTH,
Chief Executive, BSkyB,
STEVEN CAIN,
Chief Executive, Carlton Communications,
GREG CLARKE,
Chief Executive,
Cable and Wireless Communications,
STEPHEN GRABINER,
Chief Executive, ONdigital,
TONY ILLSLEY,
Chief Executive,
Telewest Communications,
FRANK McGETTIGAN,
Director and General Manager, Channel 4,
MALCOLM WALL,
Chief Executive,
United Broadcasting and Entertainment,
c/o Granada Group,
Stornoway House,
Cleveland Road, SWIA 1GG,
April 19.

Digital TV

From the Chief Executive of the Granada Group, and others

Sir, We read with concern Ray Snoddy's column in Media Times (April 16), where he states that Sir John Birt is leaning toward the option of a higher licence fee for digital television as a means of giving the BBC extra funds. As the Chairman of the BBC Funding Review Panel, Gavin Davies, has himself argued, this would represent a substantial disincentive to the take-up of digital television.

The Government and the industry have been working to facilitate the introduction of digital television services to the advantage of viewers, broadcasters, programme producers and the electronic manufacturing and retailing industries alike. As a result, the UK now leads the world in developing digital television.

The introduction of a higher digital television licence fee would threaten the enormous progress which has been made so far. We therefore urge both the BBC Funding Review Panel

'Lost' war memorial

From the Chairman of the Liverpool Institute for Performing Arts

Sir, I am obviously concerned as to how the Liverpool Institute's Second World War memorial fell into the hands of a second-hand furniture dealer in the city (report and letter, April 20). The memorial was, in fact, not in the building when we acquired it from Liverpool City Council.

My trustees have always been most concerned to ensure that this historic building's mementoes are preserved and, indeed, we recently opened a History Corner in the institute. We would be delighted to include this memorial in the building at any time.

I am certain that all the previous scholars (including some of my own family) who graduated from this building, now restored by LIPA from its dilapidated state, are proud that it has already proved such a success with our young students today.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY FIELD,
Chairman,
The Liverpool Institute for
Performing Arts,
Mount Street, Liverpool L1 9HF,
April 20.

EU patron saint

From Mr C. P. Dixon

Sir, Mr James Macdonald is incorrect when he suggests (letter, April 14) that Europe is without a patron saint.

St Benedict was proclaimed patron of Europe — feast day, July 11 — back in the 1960s.

Since the monks of St Benedict were pre-eminent in seeing Europe through the Dark Ages, perhaps we should present a copy of his Rule to every new MEP?

Yours etc,
PETER DIXON,
18 Carlisle Road,
Hampton,
Middlesex TW2 2UL,
dixons@globalnet.co.uk
April 14.

From Mr John Offord

Sir, Perhaps the honour should go to Robert Louis Stevenson. You will

Bees, pollen and modified crops

From Professor George Smith, FRS

Sir, The Department of the Environment has finally discovered that pollen can travel large distances, and that the main agents for this transmission are bees. What an amazing scientific breakthrough after intensive research (report, April 15).

This clearly came as a great shock to the members of the Government's Advisory Committee on Releases to the Environment (Acres), and may be linked to the ending of the appointments of 10 of the 13 members of that committee ("We modify their genes at our peril", Weekend, April 17), which was widely reported last week. It also undermines the whole of the present approach to the isolation of genetically modified crops. How could such an august body have been blind to such an obvious truth for so long?

Yours organically,
GEORGE SMITH,
Trinity College, Oxford OX1 3BH,
April 18.

From Mr Barry Webb

Sir, Had scientists and the Whitehall mandarins had the sense to listen to beekeepers, countrymen or organic growers like myself they would have learnt, long before they embarked on testing GM crops, that bees fly up to three miles from their hives in search of food.

But bees whose operations overlap those whose territory includes the GM crop will also come into contact with genetically modified pollen and carry it on because both sets will be visiting the same plants: so the range of influence is up to at least six miles.

The varroa mite, which has devastated our domesticated honey bees, has leapt in six-mile strides from hive to hive. What makes our scientists think that the same won't have happened to the GM genes?

Clare Short, the International Development Secretary, whom you quote (earlier editions), is right to question the motives of large companies in marketing GM foods in Third World countries.

Yours sincerely,
BARRY WEBB,
3 Coed-y-llyn,
Cardiff CF2 6HR,
April 16.

New D-G for the BBC

From Mr Henry Kemp

Sir, Let us hope that Sir Christopher Bland, as Chairman of the BBC Governors, will vigorously pursue his assertion (letter, April 20) that the political impartiality of the Corporation has always been and will continue to be jealously guarded. Cracks have recently appeared in this policy over certain years and the appointment of a new Director-General would afford an excellent opportunity to redress any imbalance perceived of late.

We are assured that the best man for the job will be given the post. To have appeared publicly to have been fervently supporting any particular political party must throw doubt on a candidate's bias.

To have given a donation of £50,000 to a party of whatever persuasion can hardly be regarded as a serious qualification for such an influential position.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY S. KEMP,
11 Stevens Lane, Rotherfield Peppard,
Henley-on-Thames,
Oxfordshire RG9 5RG,
April 20.

Church standards

From Mr David Wickens

Sir, I am encouraged by the Advertising Standards Authority's ruling against a church that claimed a disabled man had been cured by the power of Jesus (report, April 12).

This is not because I have any doubt about the evidence of healing and Resurrection in the Bible but because I look forward to similar scrutiny by the ASA of the claims, made by political parties in their various manifestos.

May we all look forward to appropriate compensation if they fail to meet their promises?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WICKENS,
18 Ruspers, Burgess Hill,
West Sussex RH15 0EB,
April 12.

Years of training

From Mr Jamie Pearson

Sir, At 48 years old, with a debutante time of 6:37:30 in Sunday's London Marathon, I note in today's report that I had a later arrival — by 5 minutes 54 seconds — than that of 89-year-old Mr Abraham Weintraub.

It may be worth noting that my supporters, having cheered me past the Tower of London, raced to Blackfriars via the Tube... only to discover that I had already limped past and had arrived at Temple Station.

Perhaps an unfair comparison, as surely the District Line is older than Mr Weintraub?

Yours faithfully,
JAMIE PEARSON
(Race no. 4269),
40 Choumert Square, SE15 4RE,
April 19.



DAME KATHLEEN RAVEN

Dame Kathleen Raven, DBE, former Chief Nursing Officer of the United Kingdom, died on April 19 aged 88. She was born on November 9, 1910.

Kathleen Raven was born in the year that Florence Nightingale died, and it is as a nurse and reformer in the Nightingale tradition that she will be remembered. Like the Lady of the Lamp, she had an affectionate nickname: to the doctors she worked with at St Bartholomew's Hospital in London during the war, she was the Pooker Battleship — a reference to her lack of inches and to her fearlessness in pursuing high standards of patient care.

Her achievements as the UK's Chief Nursing Officer from 1958 to 1972, including the introduction of intensive care, can be attributed to the engaging mixture of energy, determination, charm and humour that first buoyed her up in the dark days of war.

An only daughter who was very close to her three brothers, Kathleen Annie Ingram Raven grew up in the Lake District, skating, fishing, playing hockey and winning school prizes. Educated at Ulverston Grammar School and privately, she originally wanted to be an architect, but she began to see nursing as an attractive option when her eldest brother Ronald (later a distinguished surgeon) was studying medicine at Bart's. She too trained there and, like her brother, won a scholarship — in her case in midwifery.

The medical world was then still remarkably primitive. As late as the 1930s, she was called upon to apply leeches as a cure for pneumonia; a strange operation, she said, calling for all the qualities that

a good nurse should possess: "skilful hands, a good head and a stout heart, and imagination to apply these little black creatures to the patient's chest to relieve the congestion of the lungs, without the patient seeing what was happening." The poverty of her patients of those days was startling. As a midwife in 1937, she regularly delivered babies onto newspapers for families in the Caledonian and City Roads. She said later that it was during the early years of the war, as a young ward sister at Bart's, that she "learned to deal with sorrow and death and how to 'manage' grieving, heartbroken relatives, sometimes their families wiped out and their homes razed to the ground." On one awful night, when 7,000 Londoners were killed and a further 9,000 were injured, Bart's itself was hit and Raven was blown across the casualty ward by a blast that shattered all the windows. It never entered her head, she said, that she might be killed. "We were all so busy looking after the casualties that we did not have much time to think about ourselves." For two years, her bed was an air mattress on the first floor of the ward block.

Raven left Bart's to become matron at the General Infirmary, Leeds, in 1949, where in the early years of the NHS she introduced many improvements, notably establishing an assistant nurse training school. She also instituted "beaux parlours," places where nurses could meet their men friends, which she based on American examples observed in 1953 during a 12-week tour to study nursing methods in the United States, Canada and South America. It was this led to an increase in nurses leaving the profession on marriage, at least nurse



Kathleen Raven as Chief Nursing Officer in 1959. She was instrumental in introducing intensive care to British hospitals

recruitment was never a major problem at Leeds while Raven was at the helm — her stirring visits to local schools saw to that. She was a member of the General Nursing Council of England and Wales from 1950 to 1957.

She was appointed Deputy Chief Nursing Officer at the Ministry of Health in 1957, and promoted to the top job in British nursing within a year. She retained this post for more than 14 years, working with a succession of ministers of

varying political persuasions. She was instrumental in setting up the Salmon committee on the structure of the nursing management. She set up a Hospital Planning Unit and instituted studies on the training of health visitors and on

the ratio of patients to nurses. Her visits to hospitals in the United States led directly to the introduction of intensive care units in Britain in 1961. She had admired the American hospitals' policy of Progressive Patient Care, which

segregated patients according to their needs, and she campaigned strongly for its adoption in Britain. "It had become abundantly clear to me, and to others, that we could no longer sustain having 15 or 20 patients needing this care scattered in 15 different places over a large hospital," she said.

Two years after joining the Ministry of Health, she married Professor John Thornton Ingram, who created the Dermatological Department at Leeds before accepting the first chair in dermatology at Newcastle. "Nurses and doctors must always work together," she said, "sometimes, as the best doctors will admit, the nurse leading the doctor, even at times leading him to the altar."

Nurse training was always among Raven's preoccupations and she was unhappy with a system that had created two classes of nurse, the state-registered nurse, who could train and make her way up the career ladder, and the state-enrolled nurse, who could not. Disenchanted state-enrolled nurses were leaving the profession. So in 1970 Raven persuaded the Health Secretary, Richard Crossman, to set up what became known as the Briggs committee on nurse training, chaired by Professor Asa Briggs (later Lord Briggs).

The Briggs report, published in 1972, recommended a new career structure, with state-enrolled nurses on the first tier but able to train for the second tier and beyond. Raven was enthusiastic about this, but 1972 was the year of her retirement, and it was one of the great disappointments of her life that the recommendations were not implemented.

A more personal sadness came when her husband died just six months after her retirement. But Raven, who was appointed DBE in 1968,

remained active. She became a vice-president of the Royal College of Nursing in 1972, and was also a Civil Service commissioner. From 1972 to 1986 she was part of a team setting up hospitals in the Middle East, staffed and managed on traditional British lines. In 1986, she received the Freedom of the City of London.

Raven lamented the end, in 1988, of nurses' on-ward apprenticeships and the greater concentration on academic training. She feared that computers, rather than patients, were increasingly the focus of attention, and that clipboards, not the sick, were being clasped to the bosom. "Have we forgotten the magic of touch or the importance of a nurse's hands?" she asked. "The new system is not working. Young enthusiastic nurses, anxious to be in their fullest sense, must be taught the emotional part of nursing by example and feel, by experience."

So strongly did she feel that, in 1997, at the age of 86, she endowed the Kathleen Raven Chair in Clinical Nursing at the University of Leeds, with the aim of restoring to the profession the old-fashioned system of teaching by example, alongside patients. Dr Claire Hale took up the chair in September 1998, and shortly afterwards Raven brought together a group of distinguished nursing and medical people to look afresh into the subject of nurse training. Sadly she was able to attend only one meeting before going into hospital.

A lively hostess who thought nothing of cooking lunch for 40, Kathleen Raven was a lively character, but always dignified. Painting was a great hobby, along with friendship. Last year, aged 88, she hand wrote 250 Christmas cards. She had no children.

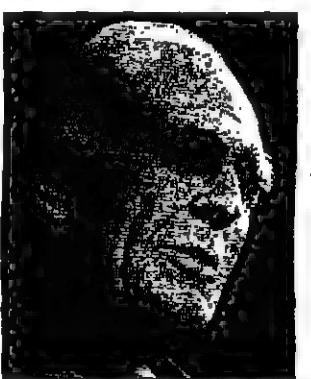
ADOLFO BIOY CASARES

Adolfo Bioy Casares, Argentine writer, died in Buenos Aires on March 8 aged 84. He was born on September 15, 1914.

THE death of Adolfo Bioy Casares brings to a close the extraordinary period of literary renewal in Argentina that began in the 1940s. He will no doubt be remembered, somewhat unfairly, as the close friend and collaborator of Jorge Luis Borges, with whom he conducted the ceaseless intellectual conversation that shaped their mutual oeuvre.

Together, and with help from Bioy Casares's wife, Silvina Ocampo, they edited the *Antología de Literatura Fantástica* (1940), *The Book of Fantasy* (1983), which began a trend for mixing fiction and reality, and was a marked influence on the somewhat misnamed "magic realism" of Julio Cortázar and Gabriel García Márquez.

But their association went beyond this. The two were passionate readers of detective novels, and together — under the pseudonym H. Bustos



Domecq — they wrote baroque short stories about an armchair detective capable of solving mysteries from an isolation prison cell. Their composite name was to become visible as a trademark among modern Latin American fabulists such as Alicia Lubitch Domecq.

Borges inserted Bioy Casares as a character in his famous story *Tlon, Uqbar, Orbis Tertius*. It is he, according to Borges, who uttered the famous sentence: "Mirrors and copulation are abominable, because they increase the

number of men." It was a tribute, of course, and also a misrepresentation, for Bioy Casares was well known for his passion for women. In a later interview, he said that when sex is performed out of love it is beautiful, but so is it when love is absent.

In turn, Bioy Casares paid homage to Borges in a variety of ways. His reminiscence appears in *The Oxford Book of Latin American Essays* (1998). But Borges's brightness resulted in the overshadowing of Bioy Casares's talents. He was a prolific, endearing writer in his own right, responsible for classics such as the 1940 novel *La invención de Morel* (tr. *The Invention of Morel* in 1961), a book inspired by H.G. Wells's *The Island of Doctor Moreau*.

Born in 1914, Bioy Casares came from a well-to-do family. He began his literary career at the age of eleven with a novel called *Iris y Margarita*. But later on he disclaimed this and all his adolescent experiments, describing them as too "fascist." In his youth he studied law and then switched to philosophy. Apparently it was Borges, whom he met in 1935, who persuaded him to move on to literature, where he found his true calling. His most famous works include *Diario de la Guerra del Cerdo* (1969, tr. *Diary of the War of the Pig*), *Sueño de los héroes* (1954, tr. *Dream of the Hero*), and *Aventuras de un fotógrafo en La Plata* (1989, tr. *Adventures of a Photographer in La Plata*, 1991).

His favourite themes were love and what Borges called games with time. But Bioy Casares infused them with irony and an existential mood that is reminiscent of Albert Camus and Jean-Paul Sartre. He married Silvina Ocampo in 1944. She was the sister of Victoria Ocampo, famous as the matron of Argentine letters and editor of the magazine *Sur*.

She died in 1993. They had a single daughter, who died in a road accident before her mother. Bioy Casares was awarded the Cervantes Prize, the most prestigious literary award in the Hispanic world, in 1990.

NORMAN WILLIAMS

Norman Williams, lawyer and philatelist, died on April 9 aged 85. He was born in London on March 25, 1914.

THE NAME Norman Williams was a byword for thoroughness and accuracy in the two fields where he made his mark, philately and the law, in a working life which continued well into his ninth decade.

Leon Norman Williams was 20 when he first contributed on stamps to philatelic journals and the daily press. In those days he wrote jointly with his elder brother, Maurice, and together they wrote thousands of articles and more than thirty books, as well as editing journals, lecturing and broadcasting on radio and television.

Their first book was *The Propaganda Forgeries: A History and Description of the Austrian, Bavarian and German Stamps Counterfeited by Order of the British Government During the Great War*, published in 1938, and its successors included *Famous Stamps* (1940), *The Postage Stamp* (1956) — a Penguin book which was translated into several languages including Japanese and Russian, and *Rare Stamps* (1967).

But the work for which Williams will be best remembered is *Fundamentals of Philately*, the most comprehensive yet written about stamp design and production, which is recognised as the classic in its field. The book began as a series of articles in *The American Philatelist* in 1954; these were collected together in 1971, and a revised edition appeared in 1990.

His final work was the *Encyclopaedia of Rare and Famous Stamps*, dedicated to his brother, who died in 1976, and published in two parts in 1993 and 1997. It detailed the history and ownership of such famous stamps as the Post Office Mauritius, the Hawaii Missionaries and the Cape



Williams: well-known to both philatelists and lawyers

of Good Hope triangulars.

Norman Williams's work in philately was recognised with many honours: he was a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London; an honorary life member of the National Philatelic Society; a founder member and vice-chairman of the Philatelic Writers' Society; and a founder member and president of the Cinderella Stamp Club, which deals with stamps and labels outside the national post offices. It was the study and pursuit of information about these "cinderellas" that gave him the greatest challenge.

He was a life member of the American Philatelic Society, which presented him with the John N. Luff Award for outstanding services to philately. He also received awards at philatelic exhibitions throughout the world.

While Maurice Williams had worked full time in philately, Norman Williams was called to the Bar in 1943 during his war service in West Africa with the Royal Artillery when he rose to the rank of captain. After the war he practised in the chambers of J. E. S. Simon, QC (later Lord Simon of Glaisdale) but early in the 1960s he switched to law reporting, and became a fixture in Court 4, the Lord Chief Justice's Court, at the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand.

Williams was a devoted family man, proud of his Jewish heritage, and a keen follower of sport. A useful athlete and club cricketer in his younger days, he was tickled by his appearance on the front page of *The Times* in June 1996 with his wife, Denise, sitting in the pavilion at Lord's on the first occasion that women were permitted to view play from those seats.

He is survived by his wife, whom he married in 1943, and two sons, one of whom is also associated with *The Times*, as a senior member of the sports department.

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FAULTS IN MODERN MOTOR-CARS

To the ordinary motorist and motor-car owner no car is ever wholly satisfactory. The machine he owns or those of his acquaintances may suit their purposes admirably and be in every way desirable possessions, but the motor-car has not yet been made which could not, in the opinion of the average owner, be largely improved.

No engine, gear-box, and back axle were ever a completely successful trio, and in every chassis sold there are details which, in the opinion of its owner, stand in need of immediate revision. He does not like the position of the accelerator pedal; the handbrake lever is not within comfortable reach; the car sways uncomfortably at a certain speed, or the foot-brake is inclined to be fierce and in its action to react disastrously upon the tires.

The list of complaints might be multiplied to the nth degree. Most of them may be trivial in themselves, but

ON THIS DAY

April 21, 1914

These observations about cars might seem a long way off. Manufacturers today give motorists a huge choice and pamper them with every modern convenience, but are they closer to producing the ideal car?

In the aggregate they assume proportions large enough to set the motorist who cares for motoring (as distinct from the mere owning of a motor-car) to designing in his mind the precise kind of car he would like. It is a fascinating exercise and, unlike most of such pleasant day-dreams, it is not wholly useless. We cannot hope to get our impeccable car for many years, if we ever get it — and it is very open to doubt whether we should like this mythical

vehicle if it came into our hands; it would very likely bore us terribly with its imperfections — but anybody who owns a modern car now can make out a fairly comprehensive list of its faults and of the details he would alter in the ideal car. Without straining that ideal too far and at the same time bringing his suggestions into the pale of possibility, the modest owner might well arrange in his desired chassis for a large number of modifications from the everyday practice of motor design.

Motor-car manufacturers are in some ways the least progressive and most conservative of men. Provided a part does its work and does not give trouble it is reduplicated year after year in succeeding chassis with scarcely the smallest alteration. Its faults remain with its virtues, and in reviewing the lesser details of the most modern cars one is reminded of the historic reply of Levasseur to a well-justified criticism of his gear-box — "C'est brutale, mais ça marche". Many things in the best designed of motor-cars today serve their purpose but in a very uncouth manner.

Surprise leaders in the science rankings

Honours are spread widely in the latest league tables, says John O'Leary

The eight tables below, covering science and technology, complete the new subject rankings compiled this year. Seven universities head the tables, illustrating the breadth of excellence in the British higher education system. Neither Oxford nor Cambridge tops more than one table, a feat achieved only by Nottingham University.

As with the tables for arts and social sciences, published yesterday, the rankings are produced by combining official teaching and research assessments with average entry qualifications. The teaching quality rating is weighted 2.5, research 1.5 and A-level points one.

Though engineering assessments are now virtually complete, mathematics and some science subjects, including physics, are still to be fully assessed in England.

The seven science and engineering tables published last year have changed little because the teaching and research assessments will not be updated until after the millennium. They do show greater domination by Oxford and Cambridge, although Bath and East Anglia remain leaders in their fields.

Oxford and Cambridge are locked together at the head of the geology table, with top ratings for both teaching and research. Plymouth represents the new universities in the top ten, while Newcastle is the nearest challenger to the ancient universities.

Chemistry sees the same dead heat for top place: Oxford and Cam-

bridge are again the only universities with maximum points for research. Imperial College London and Bristol fill the next positions.

Cambridge heads two other tables, although both are narrow victories. In computing, the top six universities all have excellent ratings for teaching and a five-star grade for research, but Cambridge's unusually high entrance qualifications win the day. Warwick is second and York third. The same applies in geography, where the top four are all rated excellent for teaching and have the best possible score for research. Bristol, Durham and University College London are Cambridge's closest rivals.

East Anglia has an even narrower lead in the environmental science table, squeezing out Reading with fractionally better A-level entrance grades. Both have maximum scores for teaching and research.

The two previous engineering tables are also closely contested. Bath remains just ahead of Sheffield because of a five-star research grade, with both universities rated excellent for teaching. Imperial College London is top for chemical engineering for the same reason, although Cambridge achieved the better rating for teaching quality.

Warwick University was omitted from Monday's applications table. A 12 per cent increase this year should have put it in fourth place. The decline in applications to King's College London was exaggerated in the compilation of the statistics by admissions officials, and should have been 4.4 per cent.



Rebecca Holland, award-winning chemistry student from Bristol

IN THE GUIDE TOMORROW
Oxford and Cambridge — what admissions tutors are looking for, and how to choose between colleges

Let the workplace come to the class

Last week David Blunkett urged all universities to demand that their students gain work experience ahead of graduation. The proposal is intended to placate employers who have long complained that graduates lack workplace aptitude, from basic communication skills to operating a photocopier.

Students would be wise to heed Mr Blunkett's call. A recent survey by the Institute for Employment Research at the University of Warwick found that half the graduates surveyed reported that relevant work experience was a crucial factor in enabling them to find employment. Sixty per cent of arts and humanities, modern languages and natural sciences graduates attributed problems finding work to lack of practical experience.

Some universities are ahead of Mr Blunkett. Nottingham in effect invites workplaces into the university to encourage the emergence of entrepreneurs. Every year 100 of its science and technology students work in teams to devise business strategies for an imaginary biotechnology project that is taking in the cash. Teaching is provided by people who deal with such companies for a living — business executives, patent lawyers and accountancy firms. Marks are awarded by a team of assessors from inside and outside the university.

Professor John Peberdy came up with the idea for the course in 1991. "I realised there was a gap between science as we taught it at university and how it becomes real in terms of products in the marketplace," he explains. "We aim to enhance students' employability — teaching them to be resourceful, self-reliant, innovative and imaginative."

Other universities send their students out into the working world. De Montfort University's business studies course has been arranging 12-month industrial placements for undergraduates for more than 20 years, which generates heavy demand from canny sixth-formers. At any one time, 150 students are out on placement, earning, on average, between £7,000 and £10,000. So successful is the scheme that

Innovative schemes are being devised on and off campus to give real-world experience to students, reports Hannah Betts

companies such as Marks & Spencer have integrated De Montfort's sandwich year within their own strategies of graduate recruitment.

Penny Robb, the placement officer, says: "Before they go off, the students are pretty green around the gills. By the time they return, they have matured."

The Department for Education and Employment is also sponsoring projects at selected universities around England. The North East Work Experience Project is the responsibility of Newcastle and Northumbria universities. Manchester and UMIST run the Work Experience Bank. Business Bridge is a scheme shared between Liverpool's universities, while a project called Improving the Quality of Work Experience in Higher Education finds its home at the University of Wolverhampton. The universities of Plymouth and Exeter have conspired to produce the Jewels scheme, which provides advice on everything from sandwich courses to burger bar jobs.

Even if students are not fortunate enough to be able to benefit from one of these schemes, there are other routes they can follow.

The Shell Technology Enterprise Programme (STEP) is open to second-year undergraduates at every university. The scheme was started 12 years ago and 1,500 students now pass through its programme of eight weeks with a small to medium-size enterprise every year. Pay is £130 a week, tax-free.

Twenty-one-year-old Rebecca Holland is a chemistry finalist at Bristol who won last year's award

for Step's most enterprising student.

Ms Holland had previously spent vacations working in a shoe shop, but she decided last summer to do something more demanding. The Step programme took her to Shipley Europe Ltd, where she discovered that there was a cheaper, more environmentally sensitive alternative to using chromic acid for plating metal into plastic, which would lead to savings of up to £30,000 for the company.

"One of the best things about working was that people respected your point of view," she said. "At university you're never in a position to know as much as your tutors. But in the workplace, you may know more than the company does. One graduate can make a real impact, which does amazing things for your confidence."

Ninety per cent of Step students find employment soon after graduating. Ms Holland is no exception and will join Nestlé's very competitive graduate programme after her finals.

"I was so much more confident in my approach to gaining employment," she recalls. "I was no longer in awe of workplaces." When interviewers asked her to give an example of a situation in which she had improved the cost-effectiveness of a company, she was able to give an answer that far outstripped the usual "when I ran the college sports team" responses.

Ms Holland would recommend the Step scheme and others like it to all students — particularly because she found it enjoyable. "I needed to earn money over the summer," she said, "and I wanted to increase my employability. But I had no idea how much fun it would turn out to be."

Working Out? Graduates' early experiences of the labour market, by Kate Purcell, Jane Pitcher and Clare Simm, price £4.00, is available from the Higher Education Careers Services Unit, Prospects House, Booth St East, Manchester M13 9EP. Step hotline 01623-409 030; or www.shell-step.org.uk

EIGHT NEW SUBJECT TABLES FOR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY

Competition was intense for the leading places. Eight universities had five-star ratings for research, and they did not include Imperial College London, the only institution to win maximum points for teaching quality. Oxford's all-round performance, with the highest entry qualifications, the maximum score for research and 23 out of 24 for teaching, won the day. Cambridge was only a fraction behind.

The ranking is dominated by the traditional universities, with only Sheffield Hallam, London Guildhall and Manchester Metropolitan making the top 20 from the former polytechnics. The subject has not been assessed in Scotland, but Swansea carries the flag for Wales in fifth place.

Assessors found that employment prospects were "excellent", although drop-out rates were high in some universities. The main problem they identified was the recruitment of well-qualified applicants. Only five universities' entrants had the equivalent of three Cs at A level. Teaching standards and the general quality of classroom activities were considered high.

1 Oxford	95.83
2 Cambridge	94.79
3 Imperial	93.35
4 Sheffield	84.47
5 Swansea	80.71
6 Liverpool	80.00
7 Manchester	77.78
8 UMIST	75.35
9 Birmingham	74.44
10 Nottingham	72.12
11 Loughborough	69.92
12 Bath	69.54
13 Surrey	69.16
14 Exeter	67.66
15 Queen Mary Coll.	65.28
16 Leeds	64.47
17 Sheffield Hallam	62.22

READING

Reading may come out top of the overall league table for building degrees, but seventh-place Kingston scores most for the quality of its teaching with a perfect 24. Plymouth and Oxford Brookes also did well, achieving scores of 23.

But it is Reading and Salford that carry off the honours for research with maximum grades of a 5* each. Loughborough, UCL and Heriot-Watt follow on 5.

Most undergraduate building programmes are accredited, usually by a chartered professional body. The majority of these courses recruit white male students, despite efforts to increase applications from less well-represented groups.

1 Reading	86.46
2 Ulster	78.93
3 Loughborough	76.47
4 UCL	74.64
5 Westminster	73.91
6 UMIST	73.23
7 Kingston	66.72
8 Salford	66.58
9 Oxford Brookes	65.66
10 Heriot-Watt	64.84
11 Nottingham Trent	58.83
12 Northumbria	56.91
13 Liverpool JMU	56.68
14 Plymouth	55.62
15 Coventry	55.17
16 Greenwich	54.16
17 Luton	54.12
18 Hertfordshire	53.90
19 Liverpool	53.50
20 Teesside	53.44

FOOD SCIENCE

Nottingham is a comfortable winner in the first ranking of food science, which contains only a dozen universities. Three quarters of the institutions offering the subject are

former polytechnics, but the table is dominated by four traditional universities.

Only two universities reached the top of the research assessment ladder, and Nottingham entered far more academics than Leeds, the other five-star performer. Nottingham's entrants averaged a modest 15 points at A level (fewer than two Cs and a D), but its 23 points out of 24 were top for teaching quality.

Successful students' job prospects are good, according to the overview published by the Higher Education Funding Council for England.

1 Nottingham	95.40
2 Reading	84.58
3 Leeds	75.93
4 Queens Belfast	71.21
5 Oxford Brookes	64.03
6 North London	55.21
7 Huddersfield	50.23
8 Teesside	46.80
9 Bournemouth	46.65
10 Lincs & Hum'side	46.17
11 Manchester Metro	42.54
12 South Bank	41.21

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

Points for teaching quality were hard won in civil engineering. While three universities reached the top rank of the last research assessment, 22 out of 24 was the most that was awarded for teaching in England and no Scottish university was rated excellent.

Only Cardiff and Swansea reached the top grade for teaching. Swansea also had a five-star research rating, but low entry grades relegated it to sixth, while Cardiff has to settle for fourth.

Bristol's all-round performance secured top place, with Imperial College London, another of the five-star research departments, second. Newcastle was the other top-rated research university, but

its teaching and A-level scores pulled it down to eleventh. Greenwich is the only new university to feature in the top 20.

1 Bristol	93.13
2 Imperial	90.91
3 UCL	90.69
4 Cardiff	89.84
5 Nottingham	89.11
6 Swansea	85.51
7 Bath	84.94
8 Sheffield	80.94
9 Queens Belfast	79.96
10 Edinburgh	79.65
11 Newcastle	79.11
12 Liverpool	78.82
13 Surrey	78.66
14 UMIST	77.97
15 Loughborough	76.42
16 Heriot-Watt	74.38
17 Birmingham	72.31
18 Dundee	71.96
19 Greenwich	71.28
20 Southampton	71.24

GENERAL ENGINEERING

Though not one of the two universities with perfect teaching quality grades, Imperial College's high entrance scores and top rating for research secured top place in this specialised engineering field.

The ranking includes some universities that chose to have their mechanical engineering degrees assessed in this category, but Imperial's four-year MSc courses are mainly aeronautical. Second-placed Bath has aeronautical, manufacturing and mechanical engineering degrees. Nottingham, third, and Kingston, fifteenth, are the two top-rated universities for teaching quality.

Aston University is yet to be inspected and Scottish universities do not have a separate teaching assessment for the subjects. But the overview for England reported a 95 per cent completion rate, with most graduates securing relevant

employment. However, the assessors found that a "significant proportion" of entrants need extra mathematics coaching to cope with their course. They also saw scope for more industrial involvement in many programmes.

1 Imperial	88.44
2 Bath	87.69
3 Nottingham	86.41
4 UMIST	83.59
5 Loughborough	82.07
6 UCL	80.12
7 Bristol	79.21
8 Southampton	78.59
9 Cardiff	75.30
10 Cranfield	75.00
11 Queens Belfast	74.58
12 Liverpool	69.20
13 Manchester	65.43
14 Birmingham	62.15
15 Kingston	60.38
16 Brunel	59.69
17 Central England	55.95
18 London, Kings	55.20
19 Queen Mary Coll.	54.33
20 Anglia	54.23

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

Sheffield, Southampton and Edinburgh are the star players for Electrical & Electronic Engineering — each achieving perfect scores for teaching and research in what is a highly competitive field.

Imperial, Bristol, York, Birmingham, Queens, Strathclyde, Essex, Cardiff, Heriot-Watt and Hull all gain maximum results for their teaching. UCL and Surrey excel in research.

Across the board, standards are high, with none of the 20 universities that offer the course falling below an overall score of 70 and the top seven each achieving more than 90.

Disturbingly, completion rates are a problem on several courses, in some cases falling to 40 per cent. Many of the assessors' reports express concern at relatively high failure rates in the first two years of undergraduate programmes — a statistic that they attribute to difficulties in acquiring the requisite mathematical skills.

However, of those who do stay the course, six months after graduation about 80 per cent have entered employment or embarked on further studies and employers express a high level of satisfaction with the skills of graduates.

1 Sheffield	98.08
2 Southampton	96.18
3 Edinburgh	91.47
4 UCL	91.44
5 Imperial	91.18
6 Bristol	91.09
7 Surrey	90.83
8 York	87.16
9 Birmingham	85.75
10 Queens Belfast	85.71

11 Strathclyde

11 Strathclyde	80.76
12 Essex	79.27
13 Cardiff	78.29
14 Nottingham	77.77
15 Leeds	76.79
16 UMIST	76.12
17 Heriot-Watt	75.98
18 Hull	75.79
19 Loughborough	75.47
20 Kings Coll.	72.50

GENERAL ENGINEERING

Less than half an A-level point separates Oxford and Cambridge at the head of the general engineering table. Both achieved near-perfect teaching quality ratings and the maximum score for research.

The two ancient universities had the only top-rated research departments, but third-placed Imperial College London and Southampton, in fifth, matched them for teaching quality. Liverpool John Moores is the top-placed new university, but Hertfordshire and Central Lancashire also feature in the top 20.

In most universities, general engineering programmes are tailored to the recruitment needs of industry. Though drop-out rates are as high as 40 per cent in some courses, assessors said that most graduates found jobs or took further courses. About a quarter leave with an MEng, rather than a bachelor's degree.

Industrial sponsorship is common, covering more than half of the students in two of the English universities to be assessed. Overall, one student in five is female — a higher proportion than in some other branches of engineering — and there are five applications to every place.

1 Cambridge	100.00
2 Oxford	99.68
3 Imperial	91.18
4 Durham	86.58
5 Southampton	84.36
6 Warwick	76.48
7 Lancaster	75.91
8 Brunel	70.31
9 Ulster	68.59
10 Leicester	68.07
11 Liverpool	65.81
12 Liverpool JMU	65.44
13 Hertfordshire	59.61
14 Exeter	59.51
15 Central Lancashire	57.70
16 Queen Mary Coll.	56.95
17 Bradford	54.34
18 Cranfield	53.56
19 Sussex	51.65
20 Aberdeen	48.70

AGRICULTURE

No universities scored maximum points for teaching or research in agriculture and forestry. But Nottingham came close in both cases, taking it well clear of its rivals.

Teaching in the area is yet to be assessed in Scotland, and it is possible that Edinburgh will take top place when it is. Its students have the best entry qualifications in Britain and it is almost the equal of Nottingham for research.

For now, however, Edinburgh has to settle for third place behind Newcastle. Plymouth registered the best teaching assessment of the new universities, but a disastrous research grade left the university trailing both Bournemouth and Lincolnshire & Humberside.

Assessors in England found room for improvement in teaching in all but two of the universities and colleges they inspected. The area includes

subjects such as floristry, horse studies and even golf-course management, as well as the traditional degrees in agriculture and forestry. Most courses offer work placements, and employment prospects for graduates are good.

1 Nottingham	92.96
2 Newcastle	85.54
3 Edinburgh	83.82
4 Aberdeen	77.30
5 Reading	76.81
6 Cranfield	74.64
7 Leeds	70.21
8 Queens Belfast	66.25
9 Lincs & Hum'side	65.52
10 Bournemouth	63.85
11 Plymouth	58.25
12 Bangor	54.83
13 Aberystwyth	45.19
14 De Montfort	40.88

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CHANGING TIMES



Fieldwork: students from the University of East Anglia, rated top of The Times table for environmental science

Queen's Bench Divisional Court

Law Report April 21 1999

Court of Appeal

Refusal to quash prosecution lawful

No power to enforce witness confrontation

Regina v Director of Public Prosecutions, Ex parte Duckenfield and Another
Regina v South Yorkshire Police Authority and Another, Ex parte Chief Constable of South Yorkshire and Others
 Before Lord Justice Laws, Mr Justice Cresswell and Mr Justice Latham
 [Judgment March 31]

The decision of the Director of Public Prosecutions not to exercise his power to take over a private prosecution against two police officers in order to discontinue it was not unlawful.

A police authority's powers were not limited to those specifically conferred upon it, since it was empowered to do anything which reasonably supported the general function conferred by section 6(1) of the Police Act 1966, namely to "secure the maintenance of an efficient and effective police force for its area".

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court held, when:

1. Dismissing in part applications by Duckenfield, Duckenfield and Bernard Dean Murray, retired police officers, for judicial review of the decision of the DPP, in a letter of December 18, 1998, not to take over private prosecutions commenced against them by Arin Adlington, solicitor, for the purposes of discontinuing those proceedings.

2. Allowing applications by the Chief Constable of South Yorkshire and the two applicants for judicial review of the decision of the South Yorkshire Police Authority on February 5, 1999 that it had no legal power to provide financial assistance to the former officers in respect of the costs and expenses of defending the private prosecutions or bringing judicial review proceedings against the DPP.

Mr Justice Laws said that there were two linked applications: the challenge to the DPP's decision not to take over and discontinue the private prosecutions, and his challenge to the decision of the police authority that it did not have the power to provide legal funding for the officers.

The DPP's decision to discontinue the private prosecutions was not unlawful.

Mr Justice Laws said that the DPP's decision to discontinue the private prosecutions was not unlawful. The DPP's decision to discontinue the private prosecutions was not unlawful.

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financial assistance to defend the prosecutions. Private prosecutions were begun against the officers in July 1998, both being charged with manslaughter and wilful neglect to perform a public duty, and Mr Duckenfield alone being charged with attempting to pervert the course of justice.

Both officers made representations to the DPP that he should exercise his power under section 6(2) of the Prosecution of Offences Act 1985 to take over the conduct of the proceedings and then discontinue them under section 23(3) of that Act, but the DPP declined to do so.

Subsequently, in February 1999, the police authority decided that it had no power to provide financial assistance to the officers for the purposes of defending the private prosecutions or seeking judicial review of the DPP's decision.

Mr Michael Harrison, QC and Mr Simon Myerson for the police officers; Mr Philip Havers, QC for the DPP; Mr Alan Jones, QC and Mr James Lewis for the Crown Prosecutors when deciding whether to institute proceedings; Mr Nigel Baker, QC and Ms Louise Varty for the chief constable; Ms Presley Baxendale, QC and Mr Mark Shaw for the police authority.

MR JUSTICE LAWS said that there were two linked applications: the challenge to the DPP's decision not to take over and discontinue the private prosecutions, and his challenge to the decision of the police authority that it did not have the power to provide legal funding for the officers.

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which had nothing to do with the discretion to take over such a prosecution under section 6(2).

It was next submitted, relying on the obiter dicta of Lord Wilberforce and Lord Diplock in *Gouriet v Union of Post Office Workers* [1978] AC 435, 471, 488, that the right of private prosecution operated as a constitutional safeguard in cases of inertia, partiality or improper action by the prosecution, and that where there was nothing of that kind present, the DPP should lean towards intervention to stop the prosecution.

His Lordship pointed out that the obiter dicta of Lord Wilberforce and Lord Diplock in *Gouriet* were not binding in the 1985 Act and in his judgment did not provide anything approaching a compulsory template of a lawful policy to be adopted by the DPP in discontinuing the prosecution.

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ment, holding that the policy was perfectly consistent with the objects of the 1985 Act and that it was strongly arguable that the test intended for by the applicants would place an illegitimate constraint upon the right of private prosecution.

In his Lordship's judgment, the DPP's policy was not unlawful, nor was it discriminatory. It was argued that the DPP had been wrong to let the charge of attempting to pervert the course of justice against Mr Duckenfield stand without having found that there was no case to answer on that charge.

The DPP's reason had been that it was only appropriate to intervene in proceedings in their entirety or not at all, and so he had decided against discontinuing that charge while leaving the others.

His Lordship said that it was elementary that in criminal cases each count constituted a separate indictment. The correct articulation of the DPP's "no case" test in a multiple prosecution was that the DPP should consider whether there was clearly no case to answer on each charge.

In deciding that there was no case to answer on that one charge but allowing it to proceed, there had been a breach of Mr Duckenfield's legitimate expectation that the policy would be applied. The DPP's decision would be quashed only in so far as it related to that charge.

The challenge turned on the construction of section 6(1) of the Police Act 1966 and section 11(1) of the Local Government Act 1972. Mr Baker argued, first, that section 6(1) of itself enabled the funding, and, alternatively, that it was enabled by section 11(1) read with section 6(1).

Ms Baxendale disputed both those arguments. She said that section 6(1) conferred no power of any kind, but did no more than state the Act's policy and objects. All the powers possessed by police authorities were expressly conferred in the Police Act 1966 and by local government legislation.

His Lordship said that the public interest test applied by the DPP was wrong, and should be whether the public interest factors in favour of the private prosecution outweighed those against rather than the other way around.

His Lordship rejected that argument, holding that the policy was perfectly consistent with the objects of the 1985 Act and that it was strongly arguable that the test intended for by the applicants would place an illegitimate constraint upon the right of private prosecution.

In his Lordship's judgment, the DPP's policy was not unlawful, nor was it discriminatory. It was argued that the DPP had been wrong to let the charge of attempting to pervert the course of justice against Mr Duckenfield stand without having found that there was no case to answer on that charge.

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section 11(1) did not help the authority.

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His Lordship rejected that argument, holding that the policy was perfectly consistent with the objects of the 1985 Act and that it was strongly arguable that the test intended for by the applicants would place an illegitimate constraint upon the right of private prosecution.

In his Lordship's judgment, the DPP's policy was not unlawful, nor was it discriminatory. It was argued that the DPP had been wrong to let the charge of attempting to pervert the course of justice against Mr Duckenfield stand without having found that there was no case to answer on that charge.

The DPP's reason had been that it was only appropriate to intervene in proceedings in their entirety or not at all, and so he had decided against discontinuing that charge while leaving the others.

His Lordship said that it was elementary that in criminal cases each count constituted a separate indictment. The correct articulation of the DPP's "no case" test in a multiple prosecution was that the DPP should consider whether there was clearly no case to answer on each charge.

In deciding that there was no case to answer on that one charge but allowing it to proceed, there had been a breach of Mr Duckenfield's legitimate expectation that the policy would be applied. The DPP's decision would be quashed only in so far as it related to that charge.

The challenge turned on the construction of section 6(1) of the Police Act 1966 and section 11(1) of the Local Government Act 1972. Mr Baker argued, first, that section 6(1) of itself enabled the funding, and, alternatively, that it was enabled by section 11(1) read with section 6(1).

Ms Baxendale disputed both those arguments. She said that section 6(1) conferred no power of any kind, but did no more than state the Act's policy and objects. All the powers possessed by police authorities were expressly conferred in the Police Act 1966 and by local government legislation.

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Regina v Jones (Derek) Regina v Nelson (Gary)
 Before Lord Justice Beldam, Mr Justice Auld and Mr Justice Gray
 [Judgment March 26]

There was no power enabling the police to use reasonable force to make a suspect submit to a confrontation by a witness.

The Court of Appeal, Criminal Division, in a reserved judgment allowing appeals by Derek Jones and Gary Nelson against their convictions in July 1997 at Bristol Crown Court (Mr Justice Keene and a jury of murder, attempted murder and violent disorder. Retrial was ordered.

Mr Ian MacDonald, QC, for Jones; Mr Courtney Griffiths for Nelson; Mr Roderick Denyer, QC, for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE BELDAM, delivering the judgment of the court, said that a co-defendant had been convicted of the murder of one man and the attempted murder of another. The appellants were convicted of being concerned in that murder and attempted murder.

The prosecution had arranged for an identity parade to take place some 18 months after the event but the appellants had declined to attend on the ground that an identification made so long after the event would have no value.

The inspector in charge decided that the witness should be confronted with the appellants. Jones objected and put a garment over his head and generally refused to cooperate. Three police officers then used a

degree of physical force to make his face visible, to restrain him and at one point to close his mouth. There was a continuing struggle throughout the confrontation during which the witness looked through a viewing panel. Those events were recorded on video and were not in dispute.

Nelson, who was waiting in a room nearby, had heard the commotion, including shouting by Jones when he was being made to confront the witness. The inspector in charge told Nelson that, if he did not consent to a confrontation quickly, reasonable force would be used to compel him to do so. Nelson then agreed to be confronted and was identified.

It was submitted by counsel on behalf of the appellants that there was a clear breach of Code D of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PCEA) and that the trial judge should have ruled that evidence of identification in those circumstances was inadmissible.

The judge had accepted a submission that it was permissible for the police to use force to bring about the confrontation to ensure that the process was not frustrated and that the Code permitted it.

Mr Denyer sought to justify the use of force by reference to the 1984 Act and the Codes made thereunder, particularly Code D and Annex C thereto which dealt with confrontation.

He also relied on Code C, Conditions of Detention, where in paragraph C8.9 "Reasonable force may be used if necessary - (i) to secure compliance with reasonable instructions, including instructions given in pursuance of the provisions of a code of practice."

He then referred to section 117 of the 1984 Act which provided: "Where any provision of this Act - (a) confers a power on a constable; and (b) does not provide that the power may only be exercised with the consent of some person, other than a police officer, the officer may use reasonable force, if necessary, in the exercise of the power."

In their Lordships' view, section 117 was not to be interpreted as giving a right to exercise force whenever the consent of a suspect to a course of action taken under the Act by a constable was not required.

Code D with its annexes was made under section 66. There was no express or implied power to authorise a constable to use force in the Code.

On the contrary, it was to be presumed that any such power was exclusively contained in section 117. The mere fact that the secretary of state had included in Code C a requirement that reasonable force might be used to secure conditions of detention did not, in their Lordships' view, authorise the use of force, reasonable or otherwise, to bring about a confrontation.

There had been a breach of the Codes of Practice in relation to each appellant. It was impossible to say what impact this identification evidence had on the jury and, accordingly, the appeals would be allowed.

Solicitors: Tyndalwoods, Birmingham. Crown Prosecution Service, Bristol.

longed piece of bad driving. The judge concluded that this was an isolated incident of momentary error with the most tragic consequences and he identified as the main aggravating feature that the offender did not stop and help after the accident.

Their Lordships thought that the Attorney-General had to be consulted so that he could decide whether on the basis of the facts which could be proved it would be appropriate to refer or to continue with his reference. The application for leave would, accordingly, be adjourned.

Their Lordships expressed concern that counsel for the offender had provided a fairly detailed analysis of some of the facts that were in issue but the application had not been reconsidered at that time.

IMF

BUD

Olympic
J&J
after

and B

Pursuing
endless
pleasure

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BUSINESS • ARTS • MARATHON • SPORT • TELEVISION

THE TIMES

BUSINESS EDITOR Patience Wheatcroft

WEDNESDAY APRIL 21 1999

All main economic regions set for growth improvement in 2000

IMF says crisis is over

FROM ANATOLE KALETSKY
IN WASHINGTON

THE International Monetary Fund yesterday declared an end to the worst phase of world economic crisis that began almost two years ago in Asia and then spread to Russia and Latin America.

In its authoritative *World Economic Outlook*, published in Washington, the IMF said that all the main regions of the world should enjoy a significant improvement in economic conditions next year and that developing countries in Asia and Latin America would see a significant rebound.

While the IMF expects euro-zone growth to recover to 2.9 per cent in 2000, it conceded that one of the biggest risks for the world economy in the year ahead was that "the recent weakening of the euro area may turn out not to be transitory in spite of the welcome further reduction in interest rates in April".

Michael Mussa, IMF chief economist, said a further reduction in European interest

rates could be appropriate if there were no signs of economic recovery in Europe over the coming months.

Commenting on the assertion by Wim Duisenberg, President of the European Central Bank, that this month's monetary easing would be the last in the present cycle, Mr Mussa said that central bankers should "never say never".

For Britain, the IMF figures

show a somewhat slower recovery than the one anticipated by the Treasury and the Bank of England. The IMF expects only 0.7 per cent growth in 1999, compared with the Treasury's 1.5 per cent forecast. In 2000, the IMF figures show growth of 2.1 per cent, against the Treasury's 2.25 to 2.75 per cent forecast.

But IMF officials said the differences were not statistically

significant and emphasised that they had no fundamental disagreement with the Government on Britain's economic outlook.

The officials said that the IMF's lower figures were partly attributable to a recent revision of statistics for 1998 GDP by the Office for National Statistics, which had changed the baselines used for the forecasts. They added that the

most recent reduction in British interest rates and the strong revival in business and consumer confidence would probably increase the momentum of recovery in Britain and that the first quarter of this year would almost certainly prove the low point of the current economic cycle.

For the world as a whole, the IMF expects GDP growth to slow marginally this year, from 2.5 per cent in 1998 to 2.3 per cent in 1999. The world economy should then accelerate to 3.4 per cent in 2000.

The US is the only large economy in which the IMF anticipates a slowdown and even there it attaches a much lower probability to earlier fears about a "hard landing" caused by a stock market crash or a balance of payments crisis.

The forecasts for newly industrialised economies in Asia have also been upgraded sharply. Even in Russia there has been a slight upgrading of the economic outlook, although the economy is still expected to shrink by 7 per cent this year and to stagnate in 2000.

The Japanese economy is forecast to shrink by 1.4 per cent this year and to grow by only 0.3 per cent in 2000.

This contrasts starkly with the Japanese Government's official projection of 0.5 per cent growth in the fiscal year 1999-2000.

LINKS

WEBSITE: <http://www.imf.org>

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BUDGET EFFECT ADDS TO THE RATE OF INFLATION

INFLATION veered sharply off target in March but with most of the rise resulting from Budget tax increases, the City remains hopeful of further interest rate cuts (Alasdair Murray writes).

There was also good news for Gordon Brown as he beat his own full-year borrowing forecasts with a £7.4 billion budget surplus, the best performance for a decade. Underlying inflation, which excludes mortgage interest payments, jumped above the Bank of England's target rate, climbing from 2.4 per cent to 2.7 per cent in March.

The rise, however, had been anticipated by the markets because of the excise

duty rises, which added about 0.3 percentage points to the rate of inflation.

The City, which is expecting the Budget effect to drop out of the data in April, was also reassured by a better performance from the other measures of inflation. Headline inflation remained unchanged at 2.1 per cent with falling interest rate payments compensating for the rise in excise duties.

RPI-X, which excludes taxes and mortgage interest payments, actually fell from 1.8 per cent to 1.7 per cent due to a decline in seasonal food prices.

Separate data published yesterday supported the soft inflationary trend with en-

gineering sector wage growth continuing to fall steadily. Average pay deals declined from 2.6 per cent to 2.5 per cent in the three months to the end of February.

The Government recorded a full-year public sector net cash requirement surplus of £7.4 billion, compared with a Treasury forecast of £5.2 billion.

The strong performance was helped by a 14 per cent annual rise in income tax receipts helped by the self-assessment tax system. The Treasury also kept a tight rein on spending, which rose by just 3 per cent, suggesting real spending growth of only about 0.5 per cent.

Commentary, page 31

Arnault raises glass to d'Yquem purchase

BY FRASER NELSON

BERNARD ARNAULT, chairman of LVMH, has won his three-year battle for control of the Chateau d'Yquem vineyard — home to the most expensive wine in the world. Count Alexandre de Lur-Saluces has given up fighting M. Arnault's advances and has sold out to him for £27 million.

LVMH will now own a controlling 64 per cent stake in Chateau d'Yquem, in a deal that values the Bordeaux vineyard at £100 million.

The takeover saga started when M. Arnault stood up the Count at a Tokyo winemaking session in 1996.

When the Count returned to France, he learnt that Eugene, his 77-year-old brother, had agreed to sell his 17 per cent stake to M. Arnault — allowing LVMH to mount a £50 million takeover bid.

He tried to sue Eugene, arguing he was mentally unfit to sell his shares and legally forbidden from doing so without family permission. The wrangle has been in French courts until last month, when M. Arnault almost doubled his original offer.

The Count, who will continue to run the vineyard, said: "My responsibility is to do all I can to ensure that Yquem remains unchanged. The assurances I have received from Bernard Arnault appear to guarantee the values I hold dear."

He had previously denounced M. Arnault as a "corporate shark" and a "charlatan." Chateau d'Yquem has been run by the Lur-Saluces family for the past 406 years.

Its dessert wine costs between £150 and £8,000 a bottle. It will now join Moët & Chandon, Dom Pérignon and Veuve Clicquot in the LVMH drinks stable.

LINKS

WEBSITE: <http://www.chateau-yquem.com/eng/eng.htm>
<http://www.lvmh.com>

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Count Alexandre de Lur-Saluces among the vines that produce the famed Chateau d'Yquem dessert wines that sell for between £150 and £8,000 a bottle

Olympics lose J&J funding after scandal

BY JASON NISSE

THE Olympics has suffered its first big sponsorship defection since the corruption scandal erupted within International Olympic Committee, the body that runs the games.

Johnson & Johnson, the US healthcare group, has abandoned plans for a \$30 million (£19 million) deal to back the Winter Olympics at Salt Lake City in 2002.

It is expected to be followed by news that John Hancock, the US insurance group, based in New England, is not going to renew its \$50 million sponsorship deal after next year's summer Games in Sydney.

John Hancock — which, unlike Johnson & Johnson, is one of the IOC's 11 core "partners" — has been outspoken in its criticism of how the organisation has been dealing with the corruption scandal and has removed the Olym-

pic symbol from its advertising literature.

Revelations about gifts given by the Salt Lake City organising committee to IOC members are at the heart of the corruption scandal, which has seen ten IOC members resign or be fired.

J&J has been in talks with the US Olympic Organising Committee for some months about Salt Lake City. It sent advisers to the IOC meeting last month when the IOC adopted measures aimed at tackling corruption in the organisation.

J&J admitted that the corruption scandal was a factor in its decision against sponsorship.

Michael Payne, the IOC's marketing director, denied that the J&J decision was a big blow. "We talk to potential sponsors all the time and there are a whole series of reasons why deals cannot be concluded," he said.

Corzine looks at LTCM deal

FROM ADAM JONES
IN NEW YORK

JON CORZINE, the co-chairman of Goldman Sachs, may launch a buyout of Long Term Capital Management, the hedge fund whose near-collapse caused global market chaos last year.

Mr Corzine, who is due to leave Goldman after it floats this year, is understood to be sounding out potential backers with the help of John Meriwether, the former Salomon Brothers trader who founded the hedge fund, and other LTCM partners. A source close to the parties said: "It's in a very early stage."

LTCM came close to bankruptcy after Russia's financial crisis hit bond markets last year, savaging LTCM's portfolio. A consortium of 14 banks and brokers, including Goldman Sachs, Merrill Lynch and Barclays, put \$3.6 billion into LTCM to keep it afloat, giving it 90 per cent of the fund. The other ten per cent is owned by the original LTCM investors.

Alchemy may be on the Inn Business trail

BY DOMINIC WALSH

ALCHEMY PARTNERS, the venture capital group, is understood to be in talks to acquire Inn Business, the tenant pub operator, for more than £60 million.

Undeterred by the recent failure of its attempt to buy Vaux Breweries from Swallow Group, Alchemy is also among the bidders for Swallow's tenanted pub estate, which is expected to fetch more than £120 million.

Alchemy's ambitious twin-pronged move is set against a background of a rapidly consolidating tenanted pub sector. To date, Enterprise Inns and Nomura, the Japanese-owned securities house, have led the way, but Jon Moulton, Alchemy's managing partner, who recently acquired Ushers of Trowbridge, is clearly keen to catch up.

His cash offer for Inn Business is believed to be worth between 80p and 90p a share, valuing the company at £64 million to £72 million — or £100 million-plus including borrowings. Last night, the shares closed 3p higher at 71p.

Alan Jackson, the Inn Business chairman, is thought to have contacted Alchemy in the wake of an unsolicited approach in January from Enterprise Inns. Enterprise subsequently withdrew but is expected to return to fray when Alchemy bids.

Including Scorpio Inns, in which it has a 25 per cent stake, Inn Business has a total estate of almost 700 pubs. It recently reported a 20 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £7.6 million from turnover of £37.6 million. It has a net asset value of 70p.

Neither Alchemy nor Inn Business would comment.

Tempus, page 32

Shares hit by big sales of hi-tech stocks

BY ALASDAIR MURRAY
ECONOMICS
CORRESPONDENT

THE stock market yesterday tumbled 200 points to record its heaviest losses this year as an overnight sell-off of technology stocks on Wall Street spilled over into Europe.

The FTSE 100 index closed down 195.8 at 6319.5, or 3 per cent, having fallen by as much as 235 points at one stage. It was the largest fall since early December last year.

Other European markets were also caught in the falling line with shares in Paris declining by 2.9 per cent. German shares closed down similar amounts with Deutsche Telekom tumbling 4 per cent despite continuing hopes of a merger with Telecom Italia.

The London market was unnerved by the abrupt turnaround on Wall Street during Monday's trading. The Dow Jones Industrial Index had been as much as 220 points higher by close in London but later nosedived to close trading 53.4 lower.

The downward trend continued yesterday with the Dow Jones slipping around 45 points in early trading and offering London little fresh support. The separate Nasdaq index, which has a heavy concentration of technology stocks, also followed its 5.5 per cent dive on Monday with further losses.

Technology stocks took a beating in London with Dixons, which has made strong gains due to the success of its Freeserve Internet service, losing nearly 8.5 per cent.

Traders were divided on whether the fall marked the end of this bull run, or whether investors were just pausing for breath. Some analysts took the mark down in technology shares as a positive sign, setting the stage for more broad market spread gains in the coming weeks.

The pound had a quieter day, gaining around half a cent against the dollar to close at \$1.6161. The euro also held firm after hitting a record low on Monday to reach 65.94p.

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The great divide
North v South
dimension to economic policymaking is becoming a staple of political debate
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STOCK MARKET INDICES	
FTSE 100	6319.5 (-195.8)
Yield	2.18%
FTSE All Share	2629.26 (-40.80)
Nikkei	16697.11 (+22.90)
New York	10399.30 (-41.23)
Dow Jones	1200.48 (+10.89)
S&P Composite	1200.48 (+10.89)

US RATE	
Federal Funds	4.75%
Long bond	5.80%
Yield	5.53%

LONDON MONEY	
3-month interbank	5.75%
Life long rate	5.75%
Future (Jun)	117.48 (117.05)

STERLING	
New York	1.6145 (1.6115)
London	1.6161 (1.6120)
SP	1.5167 (1.5165)
Yen	191.13 (190.91)
£ index	104.8 (103.5)

DOLLAR	
London	1.6050 (1.6060)
SP	1.5091 (1.5095)
Yen	115.17 (115.00)
£ index	103.2 (102.2)

NORTH SEA OIL	
Brent 15-day (Jul)	\$15.70 (\$15.75)

EURO	
London close	£65.94 (\$28.45)
* denotes midday trading prices	
Exchange rates	

DTI and Bank attacked by union leaders

BY CHRISTINE BUCKLEY
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

UNION LEADERS yesterday rounded on the Government and the Bank of England, demanding action to revive manufacturing. Their attacks come as the future of the Kvaerner/Govan shipyard hang in the balance and follow a stream of job losses.

John Edmonds, General Secretary of the GMB, blamed the Department of Trade and Industry and the Bank's Monetary Policy Committee for leaving

manufacturing "to live year by year on the edge of extinction".

Roger Lyons, leader of the MSF, joined the calls for a shake-up of the Monetary Policy Committee, saying it had little appreciation of manufacturing and the effects of job losses on regions such as Scotland, which has one of the highest unemployment rates. He said the Bank should be renamed "the Bank of South-East England". He called for the MPC's Alan Budd to be replaced by a manufacturing expert.

Mr Edmonds told the Scottish Trades Union Congress that if manufacturing were to have a future there was "no place for the DTI mentality" and that "setting interest rates is too important to be left to a bunch of dilettantes". He spoke as unions backed a call for a full-scale strategic review of manufacturing industry and urged the Government to bring forward Ministry of Defence contracts to help prospects for the threatened Kvaerner shipyards.

While Mr Edmonds emphasised

he was not criticising Stephen Byers, the Trade and Industry Secretary, who helped to secure the future of Rover's Longbridge plant, he said that the prevailing attitude of DTI civil servants was to discourage anything they feared as protectionism.

He said a union-backed move to promote British goods was snubbed by the DTI in favour of a European campaign. He said as soon as the minister "relaxes for a moment", the DTI offers manufacturing initiatives little support.



John Edmonds: on the attack

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SB hopes for brittle bone treatment dashed

By PAUL DURMAN

SIDE effect problems have forced SmithKline Beecham to abandon work on an osteoporosis drug that was one of its most promising compounds after spending hundreds of millions of pounds on its development.

The setback with idoxifene, which was intended to prevent the brittle bone disease, will increase the importance placed on Avandia, the potential diabetes blockbuster, which American regulators will review tomorrow. The success of Avandia, which if approved could be launched in June, is seen as the cornerstone of SB's future growth, and even of the company's continued independence.

Jan Leschly, chief executive, said SB had spent "hundreds of millions" on taking idoxifene through to phase III trials but a recent review concluded that the drug would not be effective. Some forecasts had suggested the drug could generate annual sales of almost £500 million a year. SB is continuing to develop the compound to treat breast cancer.

The group reported strong first-quarter results, with pre-tax profits 16 per cent ahead at £510 million from sales 11 per cent higher at £2.1 billion. The growth came largely from Serono/Faxil, the anti-depressant that is winning market share from Eli Lilly's Prozac, from the antibiotic Augmentin, whose sales rose 19 per cent to £297 million, and from Nicorette and other anti-smoking products, where sales grew by two-thirds to £112 million.

SB has also had to stop work on developing Famvir to treat hepatitis B because of poor trial results. Mr Leschly said SB still had six drugs in phase III development, including Ariflo for emphysema, the potent antibiotic Factive and Bexxar for non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Mr Leschly dismissed persistent suggestions that he intends to retire early — a move seen as encouraging the likelihood of SB entering into a merger.

He said the company was on course to meet its forecast for this year of underlying earnings growth of 13 per cent. After adjusting for currency fluctuations, first-quarter earnings per share rose by exactly this amount.

Clinical Laboratories and Diversified Pharmaceutical Services, the two American businesses recently sold for \$2 billion (£1.25 billion), contributed quarterly profits of only £11 million, although this was a sharp improvement on last year.

The success with smoking cessation products enabled the consumer healthcare division to increase profits by 27 per cent to £89 million.

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NET PROFITS
www.times-money.co.uk



Bill Wood, left, managing director of Cosalt, and Neil Carrick, financial director, wearing survival clothing made by the supplier of workwear and safety equipment to unveil flat profits of £2.3 million in its half year to February 28. Cosalt blamed "challenging" trading conditions. Earnings per share fell 4 per cent, to 12.8p. The interim payout rises to 4.75p (4.5p).

Bank chiefs fear cost of three-way merger

FROM PAUL ARMSTRONG IN PARIS

THE French banking industry is leaping for its future amid the growing prospect that the hostile three-way merger between Banque Paribas, Société Générale and Banque Nationale de Paris (BNP) could end in stalemate.

The banks' senior executives acknowledge that the bitter battle may fail to produce a clear winner, instead leaving the financiers linked by a string of minority shareholdings.

They say this would undermine the strength of the industry and they have no idea how France's banking regulators would solve the problem.

"That is a way of destroying the French banking system," Daniel Bouton, the chairman

of SocGen, said yesterday. The French Government, through its regulators, has promised to intervene in such circumstances. But many are concerned that the distractions and uncertainty could encourage foreign banks to take a closer look at the French market.

Regulatory intervention would also send an unfavourable message to international investors about France's progress in developing its financial system.

SocGen and Paribas have agreed to merge, but the deal has been complicated by a Fr208 billion (£20.9 billion) hostile takeover bid for both banks by BNP.

SocGen and Paribas are re-

jecting BNP's offer on the grounds that a hostile, three-way merger has never been achieved in the banking sector and would not work in this case.

M Bouton claimed yesterday that a three-way merger would see the trio's combined revenue from retail banking fall by at least 5 per cent, and possibly much more.

He argued that the revenue drop, which would be caused by customers taking some of their business to banks unconnected to the group, would occur immediately.

But M Bouton said it would take significantly longer to bring down costs to the same extent.

SocGen and Paribas also rejected suggestions made yesterday by Claude Bébér, a BNP director, who claimed that senior executives of the two take-over targets had told him in February that they might be interested in forging closer ties with a retail bank such as BNP.

André Levy-Lang, Paribas chairman, said the possibility of a three-way merger involving BNP was first raised by AXA, the French insurance group chaired by M Bébér. M Bébér is also a director of SocGen and Paribas.

M Levy-Lang said he and M Bouton told M Bébér that they "had other things to worry about than BNP".

Shell says Europe is hindering ethical line

By CARL MORTISHED
INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS EDITOR

SHELL, the multinational oil company, says that European law is preventing it from black-listing corrupt oil industry contractors.

The Anglo-Dutch oil group yesterday published its annual report on ethics and sustainable development, which disclosed that it sacked 69 contractors and suppliers last year. It dismissed three employees for alleged bribery in 1998 and decisions are pending on three.

Mark Moody-Stuart, Shell's chairman, admitted that the ethics of some suppliers were highly questionable. "I would dearly love to cross them off the list," he said. "If we did so, we would be in trouble with the European Commission."

He denied that Shell hid behind its contractors in countries, such as Nigeria, where corruption is widespread. "If we felt a company was not behaving ethically in relation to our business, we would terminate that contract," he said.

Mr Moody-Stuart admitted, however, that the problem is common. "You cannot impose on people's general work your own standards," he said. "If we did that, we could not deal with certain companies. If you read the French newspapers, you would see that is the case."

Shell's report, *People, Planet & Profits*, shows a reduction in incidents of corruption among staff compared with 1997, when 23 people were sacked. However, the report indicates that a fifth of the group's 131 country chairmen identified bribery and corruption as a concern.

Shell's report includes critiques of its social development policy, published from its Internet forum. One entry reads: "All very well, but how did you manage to lose 25 per cent of the stock value in two months? By social activity? Get real!"

Mr Moody-Stuart said: "Our commitment to sustainable development is inextricably linked to our long-term business."

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

C&W poised to raise bid for IDC

THE financial and political battle to control IDC, one of Japan's leading telephone companies, will intensify today when Cable & Wireless raises its ¥63 billion (£330 million) bid for the company. The move comes amid a rumbling political dispute over alleged Japanese protectionism, sparked by IDC's acceptance of an offer from NTT, Japan's dominant telecoms operator in which the Tokyo Government has a controlling stake. C&W is expected to approach IDC's shareholders directly with its new offer, which analysts believe could be as high as ¥70 billion. C&W already has a 17.7 per cent stake in the business.

Stephen Byers, Britain's Trade and Industry Secretary, has already written to the Japanese Government, warning it that if NTT gains control of IDC, it will "raise regulatory and competition issues".

Internet warning

WESTERN EUROPE faces a devastating shortage of almost 600,000 Internet experts by 2002, potentially ruining the region's economic competitiveness, a report out today says. The shortage is likely to hit small and medium-sized firms hardest because it will let freelancing "networking professionals" keep on raising their fees. *The Internet Economy - An Employment Paradox?* by IDC, the researcher, for Cisco Systems, forecasts a UK shortage of about 82,000 experts by 2002.

Jurys takes over Doyle

JURYS Hotel Group has finally coaxed its privately-owned Dublin rival, Doyle Hotel Group, to the altar. Seven months after it admitted being in talks, Jurys yesterday announced it was taking over Doyle for £238.2 million (£157 million). Including debt, Doyle is worth £344.4 million. Jurys, to be renamed Jurys Doyle Hotel Group, is paying half in new shares and the balance in cash. Doyle has seven hotels in Dublin, three in Washington DC and the Clifton Ford Hotel in London.

Video five sign up

FIVE video games developers, with an average age of 28, yesterday signed a multi-million pound deal with Eidos, the company behind its games titles such as *Tomb Raider*. The five are to develop new titles for Eidos through their Free Radical Design company. Four of them were previously responsible for the *Goldeneye* video game adaptation of the James Bond film, which has so far sold more than six million copies. The terms of yesterday's deal have not been disclosed.

Bellway sales slip

BELLWAY, the residential housebuilder, blamed delays in the planning process for a slight drop in the number of sales in the first half but said it was confident of making up ground during the rest of the year. Pre-tax profits for the six months to January 31, 1999, fell to £21.2 million, from £23.8 million, as the number of homes sold in the period slipped to 2,007 from 2,092. The interim dividend rises to 3.3p (3.0p).

New Michelin man

MICHELIN, the French tyre manufacturer, yesterday announced that Edouard Michelin, 36, would succeed his father, Francois, 73, as head of the secretive, family-controlled firm. The transition comes as a sensitive time for Michelin, following an 8.5 per cent fall in profits last year to Fr 3.7 billion (£372 million) because of the intense competition with Bridgestone and Goodyear.

McCarthy & Stone up

MCCARTHY & STONE, the retirement homes builder, is to exploit the "firmness" in the housing market to invest up to £20 million in the North East and West of England. In the six months to February 28, the company sold 605 homes up from 490 last time, and booked a 33 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £12.1 million on turnover of £1.7 million (£41.0 million). The interim dividend rises to 1.33p (1.0p).

Air Partner down 35%

AIR PARTNER, the chartered corporate jet group formerly known as Air London International, said yesterday that profits slumped 35 per cent at the interim stage because of a fall off in demand over the Christmas quarter. Pre-tax profits for the six months to January 31 were £849,000, but the company is raising the interim dividend to 3.5p (3p) on improved prospects for the second half. The shares fell 124p to 212½p.

No recession for us, says St Ives

By ROBERT COLE, CITY CORRESPONDENT

MILES EMLEY, the chairman of magazine and direct mail printer St Ives, said yesterday that the much feared UK recession had not hit — at least not in its markets.

St Ives is closely linked with many parts of the economy, printing books — including Maeve Binchy bestsellers — a range of consumer and professional magazines, direct mailings, and documentation for mergers and acquisitions. Yesterday Mr Emley said: "This was the recession that never was."

But he added: "The growth

rate has slowed and, to use the jargon, there is a soft landing."

His comments came as St Ives posted a 13 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £27.3 million for the six months to 29 January. Earnings per share rose to 18.04p from 16.23p and the half time dividend is 0.5p ahead at 4.25p.

St Ives shares were the best performing of the top 350 London stocks yesterday rising more than 10 per cent to 530½p, on a day of sharply falling markets.

Tempus, page 32



Miles Emley: 'soft landing'

HSBC's star team of five makes £8m

By JASON NISSE

TWO employees of HSBC Holdings, the banking group, earned more than £2 million last year according to the company's annual report.

One picked up a package worth between £2.4 million and £2.5 million and another received between £2.1 million and £2.2 million.

They were among a team of five traders who earned a total of £8.18 million between them. The five — not named — almost certainly work at HSBC Investment Bank in London.

The worst-paid of the five earned the same as the best-

paid director of HSBC, the chairman of the group's Hongkong Bank subsidiary, John Strickland. Mr Strickland, who retired at the end of last year, received a total package worth £934,000.

The report also points out that senior directors and managers are in line for a £3.03 million windfall from the group's restricted share plan. This scheme was opposed by many shareholders when it was introduced in 1996 because it was too generous to its recipients.

Commentary, page 31

It's the good life for L&G and the Pru

By GAVIN LUMSDEN

THE life insurance sector remained in buoyant mood yesterday as Legal & General and Prudential revealed new business had risen by 32 per cent and 18 per cent respectively in the first quarter of the year.

Consolidating its dominance of the market in pooled corporate pension funds, L&G won a string of new mandates for its index tracking investment

style, giving it £2.9 billion of new money to manage, an increase of 97 per cent on the same period last year.

Meanwhile, the Pru's banking operations, including Egg, brought in another £3 billion to deposits, bringing to £5 billion the total of cash it now handles on behalf of 400,000 savers.

In their core areas of long-term savings, both insurers reported good growth, although the two trends away from regular premiums towards one-

off payments and away from pension towards investment policies continued.

Single premium with profit and investment bonds proved especially popular as older savers shifted money out of low interest building society and bank accounts. L&G's bond sales rose 42.4 per cent to £144 million while the Pru's Prudential Bond surged 59 per cent to £434 million.

Overall, L&G saw UK weighted individual sales, including Peps and unit

trusts, advance by 29.3 per cent to £100.5 million.

By contrast, the Pru's entire UK operation increased sales by a relatively meagre 8 per cent to £215 million. Scottish Amicable, the group's channel for independent financial advisers, achieved a 24 per cent rise in sales to £111 million, although the effect of this was negated by the Pru's salesforce which upped sales by 10 per cent to £104 million.

EXCHANGE RATES

Bank	Buy	Sell	Bank	Buy	Sell
Australia \$	2.59	2.41	Italy Lira	3115	2878
Austria Sch	21.89	20.23	Japan Yen	205.74	188.21
Belgium Fr	64.43	59.47	Malta	0.684	0.655
Canada \$	2.532	2.344	Netherlands Gld	3.336	3.241
Cyprus Cyp £	0.9213	0.8498	New Zealand \$	3.09	2.86
Denmark Kr	11.87	10.98	Norway Kr	13.18	12.24
Egypt	5.74	5.13	Portugal Esc	204.85	204.85
Finland Mk	9.58	8.83	S Africa R	10.45	9.49
France Fr	10.43	9.65	Spain Ptas	264.09	245.30
Germany DM	3.133	2.891	Sweden Kr	14.32	13.22
Greece Dr	820	481	Switzerland Fr	2.588	2.370
Hong Kong \$	13.38	12.18	Turkey Lira	1.727	1.584
India Rupee	1.30	1.10	USA \$	69.914	67.174
Indonesia	1765	1255			
Ireland P	1.2501	1.1611			
Israel She	6.90	6.24			

Rates for small denomination banknotes only as supplied by Barclays Bank. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques. Rates as at close of trading yesterday.

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STOCK MARKET



MICHAEL CLARK

Speculators cheered by interest in Greenalls

INVESTORS were happy to raise a glass to Greenalls, the pubs and De Vere hotel chain operator, amid claims Whitebread is poised to launch a bid. Greenalls touched 35p before settling 8 1/2p dearer at 34 1/2p as talk of a bid of up to 500p a share from rival Whitebread, 31p higher at £10.38, did the rounds.

Whitebread is known to be on the lookout for suitable acquisitions and brokers reckon that its Marriott hotel chain would make a nice fit with Greenalls De Vere chain and David Lloyd with Village Leisure.

The speculators were also keeping an eye on Swallow Group, up 12 1/2p at 317 1/2p, whose Vaux Breweries business was recently the subject of a failed management buy-out. Analysts reckon Whitebread, Ladbrooke, and Millenium & Copthorne Hotels could all be interested.

The overnight loss of a 250-point lead on Wall Street and heavy losses suffered by the high-tech stocks on Nasdaq sent investors in London scurrying for cover. Prices tumbled across the board in London as investors started to take profits following the record breaking run of the past few days. Opening losses for the Dow Jones industrial average in early trading yesterday only compounded the problem.

The FTSE 100 index, down 23.1 at one stage, eventually closed 195.5 lower at 6,319.8 in another big trading session that saw 1.2 billion shares change hands. The FTSE 250 index also shed 95.8 to 5,753.6. Further losses are expected over the next few days.

There was a clear move by investors out of telecom stocks, which suffered some of the biggest falls among blue chips, and into the drinks and leisure sectors. Energis dropped 13p to £15.51. Reuters 70 1/2p to 80 1/2p. COIT Telecoms 8 1/2p to 10 1/2p. The Telecom 20p to 22 1/2p, while Reckitt & Coleman climbed 15p to 67 1/2p. Diageo 12p to 68 1/2p and Scott's 4p to 70 1/2p.

Marks & Spencer rose 1 1/2p to 44 1/2p on the back of speculation that Warren Buffett has acquired a 3 per cent stake. But West LB Panmure, the broker, says the shares are a "strong sell".

Kingfisher, down 50p to 74 1/2p, continued to lose ground in the wake of announcing merger terms with Asda, 10p



John McCarthy, chairman, left, and Keith Lovelock, chief executive, saw shares of McCarthy & Stone slip 3 1/2p to 203 1/2p

off at 183 1/2p. The Television Corporation, a recent high-flyer, came under pressure retreating 6p to 292 1/2p after Terry Bate, chairman, sold one million shares at 296p. He continues to hold 4.6 million, or 17.78 per cent. Earlier this week, Schroder Investment Management lifted its stake in the company to 3.4 million shares, or 13 per cent.

The prospect of a bidding war developing for control of First Choice Holidays, 2p firmer at 192p, took some of the shine off its other competitors with Airtours losing another 35p to 453 1/2p and Thomson Travel shedding 10p to 159p. Thomson is adamant that it will not give up its status as market leader. However, fund managers, still mind-

ful of the damage inflicted on the industry during the last price war, are said to be seething at the company's threat to go down the same route in a bid to damage Airtours should it target First Choice.

First Choice has already agreed terms with Kuoni of Switzerland, but City speculators are convinced that one of its rival companies will be making a spoiling bid.

Bid hopes at Blagden Industries dried when the group announced plans to dispose of a "substantial part" of the business and return the proceeds to shareholders. Blagden was the subject of unsuccessful bid talks with potential partners last year. The price finished 4 1/2p lower at 147p.

Aggregate Industrials retreated 4p to 84 1/2p as some chunky blocks of stock went through the market. It included 2.5 million at 87p, and a further 2 million at 86p.

By contrast, Thistle Hotels firmed 1/2p to 179p supported by the appearance of a large buyer snapping up a line of 3.46 million shares at 177p and 3.4 million also at 177p. A further line of 1.19 million went through at the 178p level. The shares now stand just 9p above the 170p they were floated at in the autumn of 1996.

Affinity Internet, the Internet provider, began trading on AIM after a placing by Charles Stanley, the broker, at 70p. Despite the drubbing received by other high-tech stocks, Affinity ended the session at 140p.

There was a lukewarm response to interim results from McCarthy & Stone, down 3 1/2p at 203 1/2p. The builder and operator of sheltered accommodation reported an increase in pre-tax profits of £12 million compared with £9.1 million last year.

GLX-EDGED: Bond prices stretched this week's lead with gains stretching to more than £1 among long-dated issues. In the futures pit, the June series of the long gilt rose 43p to £117.48 as 21,000 contracts were completed. In longs, Treasury 8 per cent 2021 rose 113p to £147.68, while in shorts Treasury 7 per cent 2002 was 14p dearer at £106.34.

NEW YORK: US blue chips were lower despite a recovery in high-tech shares. At midday the Dow Jones industrial average was down 41.23 points to 10,399.30.

MAJOR INDICES

New York (midday):	
Dow Jones	10399.30 (-41.23)
S&P Composite	1390.45 (-10.95)
Nikkei	16697.11 (+22.50)
Hong Kong:	
Hang Seng	12408.78 (-356.66)
Amsterdam:	
AEX index	549.62 (-4.77)
Sydney:	
ASX 200	3080.1 (-23.0)

Frankfurt:	
DAX	5097.29 (-152.86)
Stocks:	
Stoxx 50	3223.27 (-78.38)

Brussels:	
BE30	4253.27 (-126.07)
Paris:	
CAC 40	4253.27 (-126.07)

Zurich:	
SMI index	7129.4 (-119.4)
London:	
FT 100	6319.8 (-23.1)
FTSE 250	5753.6 (-95.8)
FTSE 350	5841.1 (-86.7)
FTSE 1000	2943.38 (-79.59)
FTSE All-Share	2823.28 (-69.59)
FTSE Non Financials	2922.01 (-40.76)
FTSE Financials	154.63 (-8.44)
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Shares go their own way



COMMENTARY
by our City Editor

As the IMF sounded the all-clear yesterday, investors apparently drove for the air raid shelters. In Washington, they may have decided that global meltdown is not about to happen but in London, this welcome reassurance was greeted with a near-200 point fall in the FTSE.

Could this apparently churlish response have actually been the result of a close reading of the IMF forecasts and a realisation that, while worldwide recession may have been avoided, share prices have run way out of line of growth prospects? Unlikely. What we saw was just a little bout of profit-taking rather than any dawning of long-term common sense.

That Dixons was one of the major victims does not amount to a realisation that its sudden transformation into an Internet stock is to be charitable, still unproven. The shares still trade at almost twice their low point for the year. No wonder some were tempted to crystallise the extraordinary gains they have made.

COLT Telecom, even after yesterday's hefty 71p dip, remains in the stratosphere, and profitless. At some stage, stock markets on both sides of the Atlantic will have to reassess valuations in relation to earnings, but that day has not yet arrived. The IMF takes the view that the threat of a stock market crash in the US is now abating, but a significant adjustment is inevitable.

For the UK, the IMF predicts only 0.7 per cent growth in the

current year, lower than the Treasury's own forecast of between 1 and 1.5 per cent. That FTSE companies are now selling on an average of more than 28 times earnings indicates the incredibly optimistic view being pursued by some investors.

Looked at starkly, the figures are enough to drive one into sympathising with poor Tony Dye and his colleagues at PDMF but we all know where their determinedly rational approach has left them: losing clients at a rapid rate.

Mr Dye insists on looking at the real world rather than the virtual one. John Monks, the trade union leader, is peering through the same untinted spectacles and yesterday he was once more warning of the two nations into which the UK is rapidly dividing. Jobs in manufacturing industry continue to ebb away; what is manufactured in Morocco for Marks and Spencer is no longer manufactured in Britain.

There are now regions of the country where the only new jobs being created appear to be in call centres built to service the needs of those in the wealthier parts of the country. And the chances are that as the virtual world takes hold, and more and more business is done over the Internet, the

call centres will become as redundant as many of those who now staff them once were.

Lower interest rates will not revive ship-building in Britain nor restore the textile industry, yet the calls for further cuts go on. Yesterday John Edmonds denounced the members of the Monetary Policy Committee as "dilettantes" and intimated that a trade unionist on the MPC could change things. Wishful thinking.

Even gnomes slam withholding tax

There is honour among financial centres after all. Zurich, the supposed beneficiary of the European Commission's loopy proposals to impose withholding tax on interest, turns out to be aghast at the idea.

Being neutral means trying not to upset more powerful nations such as Germany too much. The last thing the Swiss want to do, therefore, is to upset all their neighbours and key trad-

ing partners at once. But that is exactly what they would do if they vacuumed up the custom but of EU savers as a whole to avoid the EU withholding tax.

A high-level Swiss financial delegation, which came to the City yesterday to promote its high-tech integrated trading system to eurobond traders, instead spent much of its time disclaiming any desire to host the fleeing billions, although the Swiss would probably toe the Brussels line rather than challenge it, lest some future referendum favoured joining the EU.

If that sounds good news for promoters of the tax, it isn't. The Swiss have their own 35 per cent withholding tax but exempt foreign holders of essentially foreign stocks. Georg Krayer, president of the Association of Swiss Bankers, points out that the issue has only resurfaced because sav- ings immediately fled to Luxembourg when Germany and The Netherlands last tried all-purpose national withholding taxes.

At the weekend meeting of EU finance ministers in Dresden, the UK appeared to be playing dangerously with some compromise formula to save the London eurobond trade. Even Mario Monti, the retiring EU Tax Commissioner, says that this will not work. He has not explained that it would tax small investors but exempt the rich, a formula that even the most federal-minded social democrat might find hard to swallow. There are yet more compelling reasons for London to say no, such as higher taxes for even the smallest pension saver.

Luxembourg, unlike panting Blairite Britain, is at the centre of Europe. Its burghers know how to do things. At Dresden, Luxembourg called for harmonisation (or banning) of inward investment incentives to be brought in with the withholding tax. It was a cunning move. This project is being led by our own Dawn Primarolo. It has counted 200 new rules and rising. No effective recommendations are likely before November, long after tax-hungry

Germany has lost the EU presidency, if ever.

As back-up, Doctor Krayer has a suggestion for Gordon Brown. Start by imposing tax at source on government debt, which is fully under control of member states, to see how it goes. That should bring discussion to a halt.

Just what the doctor ordered

The antidepressants are working wonders for Jan Leschly. There may be mutterings of protest about his latest pay package but doctors' enthusiasm for SmithKline Beecham's advance on Prozac will help to ensure that he reaps the maximum rewards for his labours.

The deep-rooted belief that he is worth up to £93 million over nine years will enable Mr Leschly to face up to next week's annual meeting with a smile and without the benefit of any happy pills. If, as seems likely, a few investors take the opportunity to voice their qualms over the pay deal, he will be smoothly unmoved.

Standard Life, that active guardian of corporate governance, has made clear its suspicion that the targets SB is setting to trigger bonuses are not as de-

manding as they ought to be. But the first-quarter figures show the company well on course to deliver its promised 13 per cent increase in earnings, which will be enough to quell most investors' potential criticisms.

Mr Leschly's pay package does, however, put other deals into perspective. It is evidence of a UK company handing out US-style remuneration. As Glaxo has tacitly noted, other British companies that class themselves as global players will have to move towards the SB levels, if not so far or so fast.

As we become conditioned to the new norms, a mere couple of million pounds for an HSBC banker will seem perfectly reasonable reward for a year's toil in the financial markets.

Standard Life's Guy Jubb is going to find the attitude adjustment hard, but it has to come.

Colossus of erodes

TOMORROW Bernard Arnault's battle for Gucci lands back in the Dutch courts. M. Arnault's acquisitions are rarely straightforward affairs. Gucci has tried to expedite matters by saying that an offer of \$88 a share would be acceptable, but that is far too simple a solution to appeal to the chairman of LVMH. He has spent several years trying to win control of another up-market label for his wine cellar. Yesterday he was able to declare victory. Never mind money, he had won the opposition into submission.

Debenhams in fashion with £79.4m

By SARAH CUNNINGHAM

TERRY GREEN, chief executive of Debenhams, said the department store group has been taking market share in women's and men's clothing from Marks & Spencer, its beleaguered high street rival.

But Mr Green gave warning of a likely tightback. "I imagine that Marks & Spencer must be making some recovery from its position pre-Christmas. You could say it is making it tougher, not easier," he said.

M&S was forced to issue a profit warning after terrible trading over the key Christmas period. Other clothing retailers have run into difficulties because of the downturn in spending and a large overhang of stock. Mr Green said yesterday: "It's a tough environment out there. It is still volatile, but we think it's improving."

In the six months to February 27, total sales rose 2 per cent to £785.2 million. While like-for-like sales were down 1.9 per cent, costs also fell by a similar amount. Interim pre-tax profits rose 3 per cent to

£79.4 million. Earnings per share were up 2.2 per cent to 14.1p and the company is paying an interim dividend of 4.1p (3.9p).

The gross margin increased by 0.2 percentage points to an estimated 42.1 per cent in the first half. The company said margins were substantially up again in the first seven weeks of the second half. Like-for-like sales, said the company, are down by a similar amount to the first half in the period.

Four new stores were opened in the first half, at Leeds, Brighton, Hanley and the Trafford Centre in Manchester. There are now 90 stores in the UK. The new programme, announced at the time of Debenhams demerger from the Burton Group last year, will see it increase to more than 100 UK stores by 2003.

Franchise stores have been opened in Kuwait and Dubai, and another is set to open in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in October 2000.

Tempos, page 32

Cut-price stores see sales surge

By FRASER NELSON

TJ HUGHES, which runs 23 cut-price department stores across the UK, said it has lifted underlying sales by 11.6 per cent for the first ten weeks of 1999 as it wins market share from its mid-market rivals.

The company, whose wares include cheap Calvin Klein underwear, said many of its shoppers have deserted traditional high street leaders after finding them too expensive.

Pre-tax profits jumped to £5.1 million (£3 million) for the year to January 31 and earnings were 13.9p (10.2p) a share. A final dividend of 2.7p makes a 3.88p (3.37p) total.

Anglo in bid for Reunion

By CARL MORTISHED

ANGLO AMERICAN Corporation, the South African mining and industrial conglomerate, is building up its position in zinc with a recommended £37 million bid for Reunion Mining, which controls Skorpion, a big zinc mining project in Namibia in which Anglo has a minority share.

The bid is being made by Minorco, Anglo's affiliate, which is to be integrated fully into Anglo when the South African group moves its primary stock exchange listing to London next month.

Anglo yesterday said that current weakness in base metal prices provide a good opportunity to develop its base metals business. The acquisition of Reunion's 60 per cent interest in Skorpion would give Anglo 100 per cent of the mine, which has ore reserves of 19.5 million tonnes of zinc.

Minorco is offering 88p per Reunion share and has undertakings to accept from Reunion directors and others that exceed 50 per cent of Reunion.



Audit office attacks sale by British Coal

THE National Audit Office (NAO) will today tell Parliament that British Coal's sale of CIN Management (CINMan), a subsidiary that advised and managed its pension funds, was needlessly protracted and expensive (Saeed Shah writes).

The watchdog says that disagreement between the Government, British Coal, CINMan and trustees of the pension schemes meant that the sale, completed in 1996, took a

year longer than expected, raising its costs to £7.7 million. The management and staff of CINMan almost derailed the sale by threatening to resign.

The original aim to sell CINMan as one entity had to be dropped after objections from the trustees and it was eventually sold in three parts for £48.9 million. The NAO says that this was substantially less than some bidders had offered for the whole business.

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Lamb's scoring is wide of the mark

Tim Lamb, the chief executive of the England & Wales Cricket Board (ECB), is an optimist. Then again he has to be. If you were attempting the Herculean task of restoring English cricket to the fortunes it enjoyed when the likes of May, Hutton and Illingworth led teams that could triumph over all our former colonies — and all you have is a team that contrives to lose to Zimbabwe — you would have to be positive.

However, to trumpet that the English game will make a £30 million profit from the cricket World Cup, which starts next month, is a little over the top. It may look like a good figure, but it does not bear close examination.

For a start, the £30 million figure, which actually refers to the ECB's income not profit, is disappointing when compared with the target set by Lamb and the ECB's chairman, Lord MacLaurin, of £100 million. The ECB had hoped to clear something in the range of £35 million to £40 million to take advantage of an event that is un-

likely to be back on these shores for at least two decades.

The ECB's plan went like this. It would raise about £25 million from broadcasting revenues — mainly television — and £15 million from sponsorship. That £40 million would be split between the ECB and the International Cricket Council — the overall ruling body of cricket — on a 50-50 basis.

In addition, the ECB would also get money from gate receipts at the matches and from merchandising. The former was budgeted to bring in £11 million, the latter, with the help of Caprice, a US model famous for wearing Wonderbras, was expected to raise £1 million.

This would have left a gross income to the ECB of £32 million. The costs of staging the event — hiring venues, transporting teams to the UK and to the grounds and catering, though not the wages for

team members, which comes out of the ICC pool and from the local cricket boards — is estimated to be £18 million. This would have left a profit of about £14 million if all had gone to plan.

But it has not. The broadcast income has come in at about £23.5 million. The UK television revenue was fine — the ECB struck an £8 million deal with BSkyB, which allowed some matches to be shown on the BBC. However, an expected bonanza from selling the rights to the Indian sub-continent was not quite as lucrative as had been hoped for, leaving a £1.5 million shortfall.

Sponsorship was also disappointing. The ECB has wanted eight global partners and four official suppliers, paying a total of £15 million for the pleasure. It secured only four global partners — Nat-West, Pepsi, Vodafone and Emir-

BUSINESS

By Jason Nisse

ates Airlines — but was able to sign six official suppliers. The total raised from sponsorship was £10.5 million.

Michael Browning, the ECB's tournament organiser, blames a number of factors for why the sponsorship figure fell short. One is the Asian financial crisis. The ECB had hoped to sign at least one Japanese company as a global partner

— in the end it had to make do with Honda as a supplier. Secondly, it started too late. The ECB began its search for sponsors two years ago — Browning believes that this was 12 months tardy as cricket is not always at the top of people's sponsorship wishlist.

Thirdly, the ECB had planned to use "virtual sponsorship" — an electronic system in which logos show up on television screens in some countries rather than others. This would be used to sell a sponsorship deal probably to Wills, the cigarette-maker, which operates mainly in India and Pakistan. However, after a couple of technical tests, the plan was dropped.

The ECB is putting a brave face on this £4.5 million shortfall, and sponsorship experts think that the problem was not that the ECB did poorly attracting sponsors, but that it had set its sights too high.

Nigel Currie of Craigie Taylor, which advises Vodafone on sponsorship, says that the ECB probably thought that as there was no football World Cup or Olympics this year, it would be able to capitalise on the absence of a big sporting event to win sponsorship. However, it forgot that the rugby union World Cup takes place in the UK this autumn and probably lost a sponsor or two because of this.

The rugby factor has also hindered attempts by some of the teams to secure sponsors. As I write there is no news on a West Indies backer and if you fancy sponsoring the first Scottish team in the cricket World Cup, Gavin Hastings, the former Scottish rugby captain, awaits your call.

The big shame is that the ECB has not signed up a big consumer brand — like Snickers or McDonald's — which would help to pro-

more the event through its own promotions," says Mr Currie. Vodafone is doing this to a certain extent and Pepsi might be expected to do something, but it seems most of its promotions are aimed at India and Pakistan, where it is in a bitter battle with Coke.

The final part of the jigsaw is ticket sales. Browning is confident about hitting the £11 million target, having already sold £9 million worth of tickets a month before the event even starts.

All in all this adds up to a gross income for the ECB of £29 million and a profit of about £11 million — a tidy sum but not quite Mr Lamb's £30 million. Of course, the World Cup has meant that there will be two test matches fewer this year than last, a loss of about £5 million in potential profits. So the ECB will end up about £6 million better off than it would have been if it had not staged the World Cup. As they say at Tesco, Lord MacLaurin's old stomping ground, "every little helps".

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North-South divide masks reality of divergent economies

Regions suffer from statistical breakdown

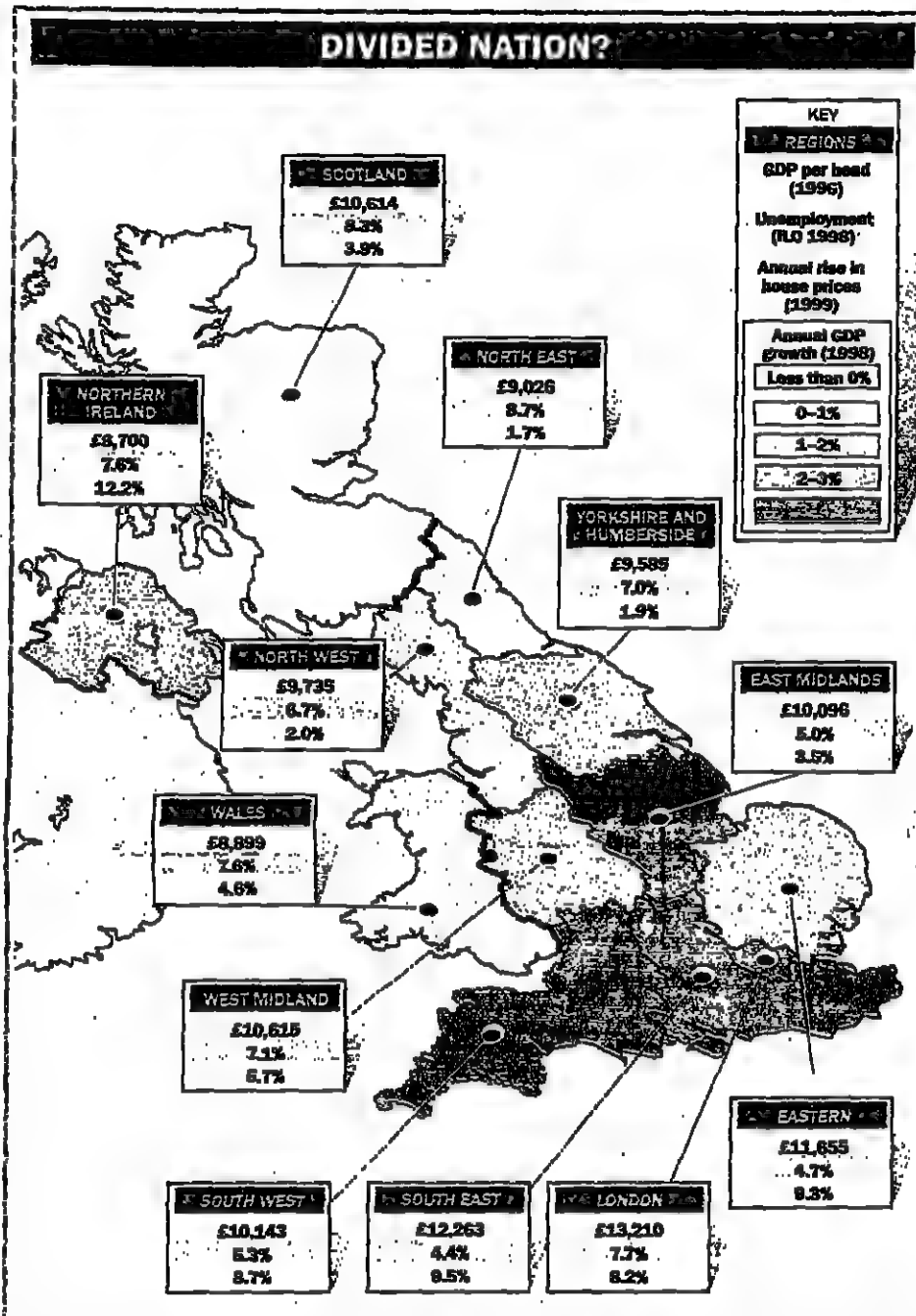
Alasdair Murray examines the increasing clamour for a regional approach

When Eddie George inadvertently suggested that unemployment in the North was a "price worth paying" for keeping inflation in check, he appeared to confirm the region's worst prejudices about the southern bias inherent in Threadneedle Street. A string of indignant manufacturers, union leaders and politicians queued up to berate the Governor of the Bank of England for suggesting that national economic policy was dictated by the excesses of the housing market in the South East. The understandable suspicion was that centralising economic policymaking in London inevitably leads to catering in the regions.

The regional dimension to economic policymaking is set to become a staple of political debate with the creation of the Regional Development Agencies in England and the imminent arrival of the Scottish and Welsh parliaments. For the first time in years, the Bank and the Treasury are facing concerted opposition to national economic policy.

Superficially, the traditional prejudices about the North-South divide seem well grounded. The two worst-performing regional economies, Scotland and the North East, suffer the typical unholy economic trinity of a large manufacturing sector, high unemployment and low GDP per capita. In London, the South East and South West, this position is reversed, with these regions posting the strongest growth rates last year and increasing their economic lead over the rest of the country.

Yet, a closer examination of the data suggests that this regional divergence is not quite so straightforward. Scotland's underperformance — and Business Strategies is predicting it will remain mired in recession this year — is out of proportion



to the size of its manufacturing sector. Scotland's manufacturing sector constitutes 23 per cent of its economy — far higher than London's 9 per cent — but below the level of manufacturing in six other regions which have all performed better. Scotland seems to be suffering because of the mix in its manufacturing — a high proportion of textiles and computing hardware — which has had an unexpectedly negative impact on its service sector.

The North East has a typical

ly large manufacturing sector acting as an overall drag on its economy, but it also recorded the country's highest financial and business services sector growth rate at 12.7 per cent last year. The East Midlands, however, seems to have overcome the handicap of a large manufacturing sector — about 28 per cent of the economy — to record a healthy 3.2 per cent growth rate last year. The region has a large concentration of engineers — such as Rolls-Royce in Derby — which

seemed to have fared better during the manufacturing downturn, while cities such as Nottingham and Northampton have profited from London services overkill.

Another traditional manufacturing centre, Yorkshire and the Humber, also recorded a solid growth rate of 2.6 per cent last year. Its overall performance, however, concealed a marked divergence between the increasingly services-oriented Leeds area and York's successful pursuit of

high-tech start-ups compared with the depressed regions of South Yorkshire.

The unspoken assumption, however, remains that the manufacturing north needs to be freed from the straitjacket of southern rates. Scotland, in particular, has a strong case for arguing that it has a European-style economy, including at 53 per cent the lowest level of home ownership in Britain, which needs the lower rates of the single currency area.

Yet the complex reality of the regional economies suggests finding an "ideal" regional interest rate is likely to prove no less difficult than setting a single national rate. Nor is it clear that the difference in regional inflation rates justifies different rates. While house price increases, which range from 1.7 per cent last year in the North East to 12.2 per cent in post-treaty Northern Ireland, seem to support the case, estimates of the divergence in inflation rates are far less stark. Business Strategies suggests headline inflation last year was in a relatively tight range between 2.2 per cent in Scotland and 3.5 per cent in the eastern region — hardly a simple boom and bust divide.

Nor is it certain that lower rates will prove the necessary cure. As the British Chambers of Commerce noted last week, the problem for manufacturers is not the cost of borrowing but the pound, which remains stubbornly high despite the Bank's rate-cutting spree.

More fundamentally, it is questionable whether short-term monetary policies can reverse the long-term trends within the economy. An examination of the demographic trends suggests there is a close relationship between population growth, low manufacturing output and high economic growth. This is the legacy of the last time the South outperformed the rest of the country heavily, during the 1980s boom. Higher growth rates and better job prospects inevitably attracted workers, especially the mobile young, to move south. These migrants have now settled and had families, boosting population growth and ensuring a healthy young/old mix that suits the service sector. This in turn boosts growth and the circle begins over again.

Reversing this trend is akin to trying to turn a supertanker.

Regional assistance plans, such as the trend of competing for call centre jobs, can alleviate some of the pain, but they do not provide the kind of critical mass necessary to improve the long-term growth rate. Attracting and keeping high earners — who are now heavily concentrated in the services sector — is the real key.

In this sense, the experience of London provides hope. It is often forgotten that only two decades ago, London was still the country's prime manufacturing city. The transition to a services-led economy has proved painful and London still suffers from higher than average unemployment. But after years of losing population, the capital is enjoying an influx of fresh immigrants attracted by good job prospects and strong cultural and leisure services. There are signs that cities such as Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow and Bristol are beginning to foster similar conditions. It is in this subtle process, rather than the quick-fix simplicities of monetary policy, where the future of the regional economies lie.

There is still a significant stumbling block to conducting a considered debate about Britain's regional economies — the absence of comprehensive and reliable statistics. This country's centralising tendencies seem to include the Office for National Statistics, meaning that while a mass of national economic statistics are produced on a monthly basis, there is rarely an accompanying regional breakdown.

Only the unemployment data is supplied on a regional basis month by month. This data is sufficiently detailed that unemployment can even be measured by parliamentary constituency, ensuring that MPs can keep abreast of the job prospects of their constituents. By contrast, the most recent breakdown of GDP figures dates from 1996, while the regional home-ownership figures are positively prehistoric, hailing from the last great housing downturn in 1993.

One other vital part of the jigsaw — the inflation data — is missing altogether, unlike in other European countries, such as Germany, where state by state inflation data provides an essential part of the overall economic picture. The UK inflation rate was fully "nationalised" in the days when the Government was desperate to encourage wage bargaining at a national level. While this necessity has long since disappeared, there has been no attempt to reincorporate a regional element, the ONS insisting its sample sizes are too small for a reliable regional breakdown, while the Treasury and the Bank of England are focused on a single inflation target.

Individual private organisations have moved to try to fill the gap. Both Halifax and Nationwide supply monthly house-price data, although they use a slightly different regional breakdown to the Government's standard divisions. Business Strategies produces more timely and reliable estimates of regional GDP performance. The economics group even has a stab at local inflation rates, although it admits its own figures — derived from survey evidence rather than real prices — can be no more than a best estimate.

An increasingly devolved nation requires improved regional data. But just who is the considerable extra costs of providing reliable statistics will prove an interesting battle of wills between the regions and the centre.

STILL HEADING SOUTH		
LARGEST POPULATION GROWTH		
Population increase/decrease 1993 to 1998	Manufacturing as proportion of total regional economy (1998)	
South East	210,000	16%
London	196,000	9%
East of England	163,000	21%
LOWEST POPULATION GROWTH		
North West	12,000	25%
Scotland	0	23%
North East	-13,000	28%

Sea sick

JOHN PRESCOTT is being sued by a former employer for £7.4 million. Not personally, unfortunately, but as Secretary of State for the Environment. According to the trade publication *Contract Journal*, a writ from P&O Property Holdings alleges that the Department of the Environment, as it is used to be, failed to maintain Elizabeth House. Trial is set for December.

This is an office block at London's Waterloo occupied by the DoE from 1971 to 1997 that

P&O alleges was left in such a state that the company had to spend £3.4 million putting it right and lost another £4 million in rent and other costs.

Prescott was employed by P&O as a steward on the North Sea run. The DoE is contesting the action. You leave these civil servants unperturbed with a few cans of lager for 16 years and there's no knowing what they'll do...

MY THANKS to the reader who sent in his invitation to a trade fair in Brno, flagged as "the foremost event in the industry in the Czech and Slovak Republics, and dominant in the surrounding region of Central and Eastern Asia". Or possibly not.

Dive bomb

A TRICKY problem for Sunderland Football Club. The team is sponsored by Swallow, formerly known as Vaux, and across the strip is the word "Lampions", to promote the company's "smooth brew" ale. This is made locally at Vaux Brewery in Sunderland.



Unfortunately the brewery is being closed, a decision that has caused much anguish locally and thrown a large number of Sunderland supporters out of work.

The image merchants were sent off to find another logo for the team. The favourite is a swallow, predictably enough. But someone has pointed out that swallows dive — plus this is exactly what the club, newly promoted to the Premier League, did straight back into the first division the last time it reached such heights.

AN EXTRAORDINARY circular reaches me from one of those anti-European groupies breeding like flies in out-

of-the-way places. The Enemy Within details all those organisations suspected of pro-EU tendencies that should be boycotted.

It must be quite an achievement, knowingly steering clear of the products and services of, among others, BP, BT, Unilever, Unigate, Northern Foods and pretty well all of the British drinks industry.

But British Aerospace? "Difficult to boycott, but bombard with mail, their chief executive treats the British electoral process with contempt". Indeed, it must be a wrench, sending those Hawk trainers back on a point of principle.

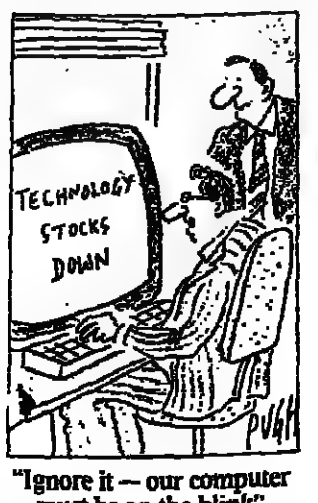
Bull market

BELOW is Birmingham's lovely Bull Ring as you have

never seen it before. My picture shows how the development would have looked but for the subsequent attentions of the Luftwaffe and the 1950s school of architecture.

It was found by Peter Bennett, a London antiques dealer, at a house clearance auction. He now hopes to sell it to Land Securities or Hamptons, the two property companies redeveloping the site. Bennett says that the painting, the work of Joseph Strader, an engraver, dates to 1812 and is valued at more than £25,000. It is the only known depiction of the scene. The church is St Martin's, which survives to this day and will take pride of place in the new development.

MARTIN WALLER
city.diary@the-times.co.uk



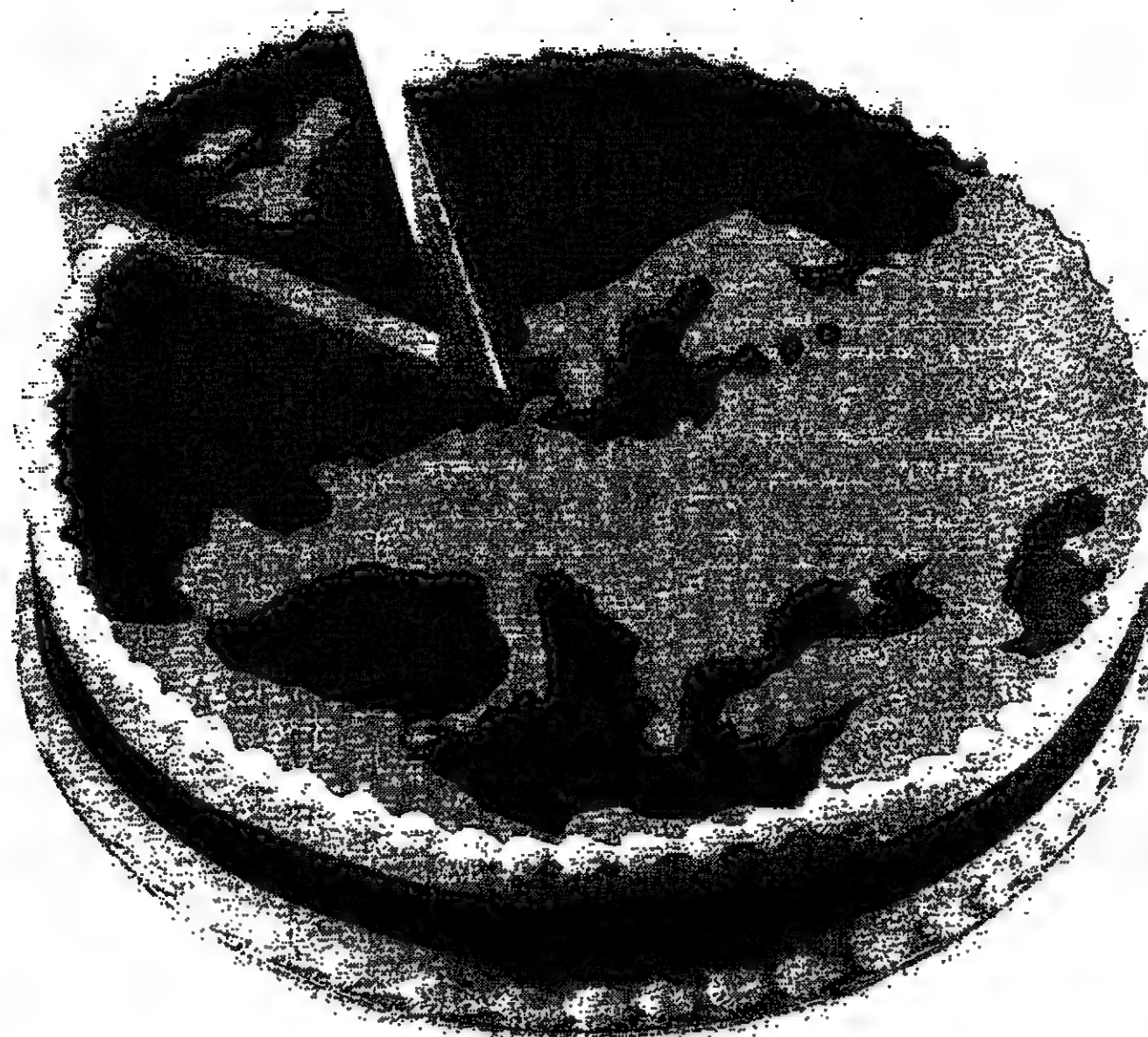
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It doesn't take a rocket scientist to realise that the rest of the world represents a bigger potential market than the UK, a genuine opportunity both to grow sales and spread risk.

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Just to quote from our own portfolio, we have helped UK companies sell breakfast cereal to the Spanish, preserves to the U.S., chilled soups to Belgium and France and drawstring tea bags to the Japanese. In total, we are working with nearly 1000 companies.

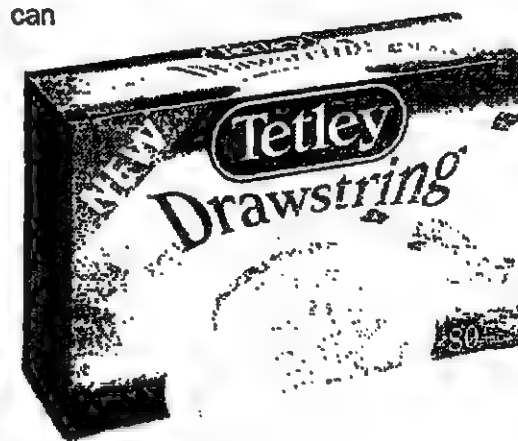
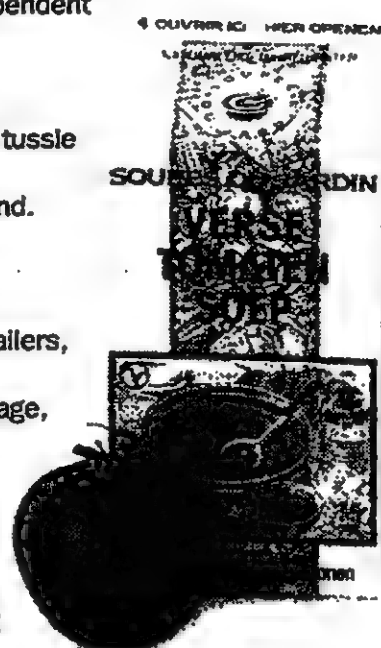
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THE TIMES WEDNESDAY APRIL 21 1999

BEVERAGES

SALES

OVERSIZED PHOTO

REST

ELECTRICITY

ELECTRONIC & TELECOMMUNICATIONS

ENGINEERING

ENGINEERING, VEHICLE

Widespread falls

TRADING PERIOD: Settlement takes place five business days after the day of trade. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

1999		Low		High		1998		Low		High	
1999	Low	High	Company	Price	Change	Yield	P/E	1998	Low	High	P/E
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES											
115	114	115	Alco. Bever.	114.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	115	114	115	11.5
116	115	116	Alco. Bever.	115.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	116	115	116	11.5
117	116	117	Alco. Bever.	116.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	117	116	117	11.5
118	117	118	Alco. Bever.	117.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	118	117	118	11.5
119	118	119	Alco. Bever.	118.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	119	118	119	11.5
120	119	120	Alco. Bever.	119.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	120	119	120	11.5
121	120	121	Alco. Bever.	120.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	121	120	121	11.5
122	121	122	Alco. Bever.	121.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	122	121	122	11.5
123	122	123	Alco. Bever.	122.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	123	122	123	11.5
124	123	124	Alco. Bever.	123.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	124	123	124	11.5
125	124	125	Alco. Bever.	124.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	125	124	125	11.5
126	125	126	Alco. Bever.	125.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	126	125	126	11.5
127	126	127	Alco. Bever.	126.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	127	126	127	11.5
128	127	128	Alco. Bever.	127.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	128	127	128	11.5
129	128	129	Alco. Bever.	128.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	129	128	129	11.5
130	129	130	Alco. Bever.	129.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	130	129	130	11.5
131	130	131	Alco. Bever.	130.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	131	130	131	11.5
132	131	132	Alco. Bever.	131.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	132	131	132	11.5
133	132	133	Alco. Bever.	132.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	133	132	133	11.5
134	133	134	Alco. Bever.	133.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	134	133	134	11.5
135	134	135	Alco. Bever.	134.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	135	134	135	11.5
136	135	136	Alco. Bever.	135.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	136	135	136	11.5
137	136	137	Alco. Bever.	136.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	137	136	137	11.5
138	137	138	Alco. Bever.	137.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	138	137	138	11.5
139	138	139	Alco. Bever.	138.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	139	138	139	11.5
140	139	140	Alco. Bever.	139.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	140	139	140	11.5
141	140	141	Alco. Bever.	140.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	141	140	141	11.5
142	141	142	Alco. Bever.	141.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	142	141	142	11.5
143	142	143	Alco. Bever.	142.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	143	142	143	11.5
144	143	144	Alco. Bever.	143.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	144	143	144	11.5
145	144	145	Alco. Bever.	144.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	145	144	145	11.5
146	145	146	Alco. Bever.	145.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	146	145	146	11.5
147	146	147	Alco. Bever.	146.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	147	146	147	11.5
148	147	148	Alco. Bever.	147.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	148	147	148	11.5
149	148	149	Alco. Bever.	148.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	149	148	149	11.5
150	149	150	Alco. Bever.	149.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	150	149	150	11.5
151	150	151	Alco. Bever.	150.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	151	150	151	11.5
152	151	152	Alco. Bever.	151.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	152	151	152	11.5
153	152	153	Alco. Bever.	152.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	153	152	153	11.5
154	153	154	Alco. Bever.	153.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	154	153	154	11.5
155	154	155	Alco. Bever.	154.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	155	154	155	11.5
156	155	156	Alco. Bever.	155.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	156	155	156	11.5
157	156	157	Alco. Bever.	156.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	157	156	157	11.5
158	157	158	Alco. Bever.	157.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	158	157	158	11.5
159	158	159	Alco. Bever.	158.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	159	158	159	11.5
160	159	160	Alco. Bever.	159.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	160	159	160	11.5
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162	161	162	Alco. Bever.	161.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	162	161	162	11.5
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169	168	169	Alco. Bever.	168.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	169	168	169	11.5
170	169	170	Alco. Bever.	169.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	170	169	170	11.5
171	170	171	Alco. Bever.	170.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	171	170	171	11.5
172	171	172	Alco. Bever.	171.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	172	171	172	11.5
173	172	173	Alco. Bever.	172.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	173	172	173	11.5
174	173	174	Alco. Bever.	173.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	174	173	174	11.5
175	174	175	Alco. Bever.	174.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	175	174	175	11.5
176	175	176	Alco. Bever.	175.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	176	175	176	11.5
177	176	177	Alco. Bever.	176.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	177	176	177	11.5
178	177	178	Alco. Bever.	177.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	178	177	178	11.5
179	178	179	Alco. Bever.	178.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	179	178	179	11.5
180	179	180	Alco. Bever.	179.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	180	179	180	11.5
181	180	181	Alco. Bever.	180.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	181	180	181	11.5
182	181	182	Alco. Bever.	181.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	182	181	182	11.5
183	182	183	Alco. Bever.	182.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	183	182	183	11.5
184	183	184	Alco. Bever.	183.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	184	183	184	11.5
185	184	185	Alco. Bever.	184.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	185	184	185	11.5
186	185	186	Alco. Bever.	185.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	186	185	186	11.5
187	186	187	Alco. Bever.	186.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	187	186	187	11.5
188	187	188	Alco. Bever.	187.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	188	187	188	11.5
189	188	189	Alco. Bever.	188.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	189	188	189	11.5
190	189	190	Alco. Bever.	189.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	190	189	190	11.5
191	190	191	Alco. Bever.	190.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	191	190	191	11.5
192	191	192	Alco. Bever.	191.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	192	191	192	11.5
193	192	193	Alco. Bever.	192.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	193	192	193	11.5
194	193	194	Alco. Bever.	193.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	194	193	194	11.5
195	194	195	Alco. Bever.	194.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	195	194	195	11.5
196	195	196	Alco. Bever.	195.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	196	195	196	11.5
197	196	197	Alco. Bever.	196.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	197	196	197	11.5
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199	198	199	Alco. Bever.	198.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	199	198	199	11.5
200	199	200	Alco. Bever.	199.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	200	199	200	11.5
201	200	201	Alco. Bever.	200.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	201	200	201	11.5
202	201	202	Alco. Bever.	201.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	202	201	202	11.5
203	202	203	Alco. Bever.	202.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	203	202	203	11.5
204	203	204	Alco. Bever.	203.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	204	203	204	11.5
205	204	205	Alco. Bever.	204.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	205	204	205	11.5
206	205	206	Alco. Bever.	205.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	206	205	206	11.5
207	206	207	Alco. Bever.	206.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	207	206	207	11.5
208	207	208	Alco. Bever.	207.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	208	207	208	11.5
209	208	209	Alco. Bever.	208.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	209	208	209	11.5
210	209	210	Alco. Bever.	209.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	210	209	210	11.5
211	210	211	Alco. Bever.	210.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	211	210	211	11.5
212	211	212	Alco. Bever.	211.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	212	211	212	11.5
213	212	213	Alco. Bever.	212.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	213	212	213	11.5
214	213	214	Alco. Bever.	213.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	214	213	214	11.5
215	214	215	Alco. Bever.	214.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	215	214	215	11.5
216	215	216	Alco. Bever.	215.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	216	215	216	11.5
217	216	217	Alco. Bever.	216.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	217	216	217	11.5
218	217	218	Alco. Bever.	217.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5	218	217	218	11.5
219	218	219	Alco. Bever.	218.50	+0.10	4.5	11.5				

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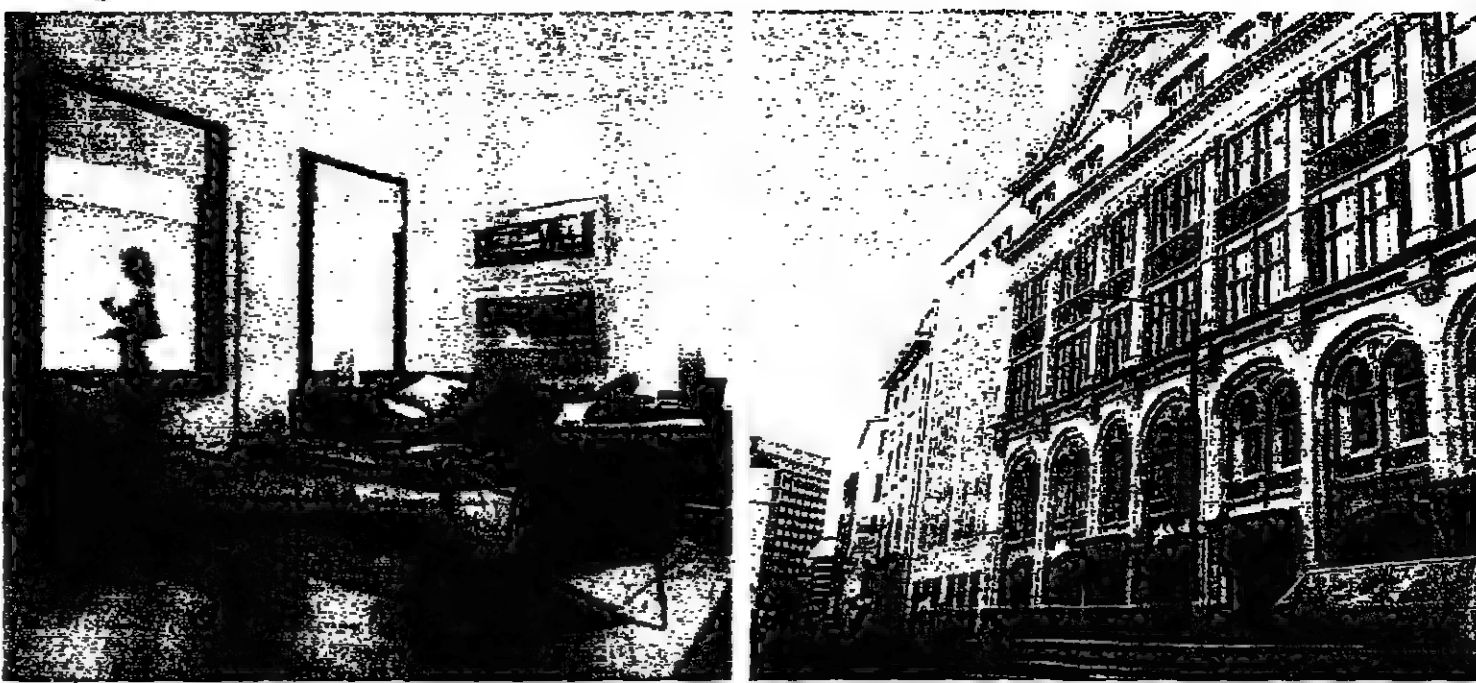
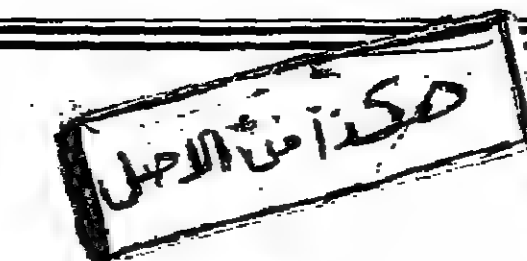
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Permission but with possible development
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We are prepared to take all the costs & risks in
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small parcels to significant acreage.
Brownfield, difficult, nuisance, problem, redundant
& bad neighbour sites all considered.
We are particularly interested in land that either has
no planning history or where planning consent has
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VISUAL ART: A Cumbrian barn was the unlikely setting for Kurt Schwitters' final creation. Richard Cork reports

Pioneer's last wall and testament

Partially paralysed after two strokes, Kurt Schwitters was in no condition to embark on a big project in 1947. A lung haemorrhage warned him in July that his body should not be over-taxed. But the 60-year-old exile refused to give up.

With heroic obstinacy he started to transform the interior of a stone-walled barn in the Lake District. Sleeping most of each day in order to gain strength for a three-hour bout of intensive work, he stubbornly declared that the barn would become "the largest sculpture I have ever built".

Schwitters' tenacity may have been reinforced by the urge to compensate for the fate of his two previous building-sized works. The earliest, spreading through the rooms of a house in his native Hanover, had preoccupied him for 14 years during the interwar period. He called it the *Merzbau*, and surviving photographs suggest that its proliferating chambers were indeed his masterpiece. But the house was obliterated in a 1943 air raid, and Schwitters was further mortified by his inability to complete a second *Merzbau* in a studio in Norway. He had moved there in 1937, after the Nazis branded him as a "degenerate" artist and removed his work from museums. But the invasion of Norway in 1940 forced him to escape to

to stream across the floor, defeated him. Delirious and destitute, he died in January 1948.

The *Merzbau*, as Schwitters called it, remained unfinished and grew increasingly vulnerable to damp and decay. By 1963 a drastic decision was arrived at: in order to preserve the construction on the end wall, it would be removed from the barn. Schwitters would have been horrified by the idea. He had conceived the wall as part of an elaborate environment. The barn, in turn, inhabited a Great Langdale valley that had undoubtedly nourished him as he built up the organic forms on the relief.

But nobody seemed capable of protecting it, and none of the institutions approached by Pierce would take responsibility. Even the Tate declined to purchase it. The apathy seemed to bear out Schwitters' suspicion that "English people don't understand art at all".

Only Newcastle University, armed with some money for a sculpture commission, took advantage of the opportunity. Acting on the advice of Richard Hamilton, then a lecturer at Newcastle, it undertook the hazardous and costly task of moving the relief to the university's Hutton Gallery in 1965. The relief's safety was assured, and it has been preserved there ever since.

But what meaning could this isolated wall have,

'Friends recall how feverishly Schwitters worked at the barn'

England, leaving the unfinished *Merzbau* which children accidentally destroyed when playing with matches.

Schwitters found life arduous in wartime London. He settled there after a 17-month internment, mostly at a camp on the Isle of Man. A few English artists and critics recognised his stature as a European master of collage and a restless pioneer of multi-media experimentation. But when he moved to Ambleside in 1945 the ailing artist could easily have despaired of ever working on a grand scale again.

With admirable resilience, however, he refused to give up. Schwitters was used to developing the humblest of scavenged materials, and even the most rudimentary building could ignite his imagination. So when he befriended the landscape architect Harry Pierce, who lived in the nearby village of Ellerwater, Schwitters became excited by the prospect of renting a barn on Pierce's land. A well-timed \$1,000 award from the Museum of Modern Art in New York enabled him to pay the annual rent of £52, and he started a construction on the barn's end wall.

Schwitters saw it as a three-year commitment to turn the whole interior into a cave-like work "better and more logical than anything I have ever done before". Within a few months, though, he became desperately weak. Travelling from Ambleside each day to labour in the winter chill of the barn, where water soon began

wrenched from the Lakeland context that brought it into being? For many years the Hutton made scant effort to display this extraordinary fragment sensitively. Only now has a special exhibition been mounted, in collaboration with the new Baltic Centre for Contemporary Art, to celebrate the *Merzbau* and show some of Schwitters' other work.

The show ranges from early work in a Cubo-Expressionist idiom to later examples of his deft, inventive ability to use everyday detritus. The principal emphasis, though, rests on his 1940s work. He painted a lot in those difficult years, executing some naturalistic portraits often dismissed as pot-boilers. They are, in truth, sincere attempts to achieve a likeness.

But even the most affectionate portraits of his lover Edith Thomas seem tame compared with the vigour of his landscapes. Schwitters allies himself here with a German tradition extending back to Lovis Corinth's Impulsive views of the Walchense 20 years before. Despite limitations, Schwitters' landscapes convey the ardent energy of his response to the natural world.

In this respect, they enhance our understanding of the far more mysterious and original work carried out in the *Merzbau*. As he grew older, Schwitters' link with city life evaporated. The interior of his Hanover house, the so-called *Cathedral of Erotic Misery*, had been filled with bristling, anxious references to the psychic



Off the wall: Kurt Schwitters' barn relief, now safely preserved in Newcastle's Hutton Gallery, but sadly divorced from the Lakeside landscape that nurtured the artist's imagination

torment of urban life. It could hardly be further removed from the gently swelling and meandering forms explored in his *Merzbau* relief.

Schwitters treated it as a resting-place for the weathered material he gathered from allotments, hedgerows and riverbeds. He admired Pierce's ability to nurture rare trees and shrubs on the estate surrounding the barn. "Pierce is a genius," Schwitters claimed, explaining that "he lets the weeds grow, yet by slight touches he transforms them into a composition as I create art out of rubbish".

Hence my sensation, when looking at the *Merzbau* fragment, that the relief grows out of the wall. Although Schwitters was forced to abandon it, enough was achieved here to let us imagine how he might have elaborated the rest. Appreciating that time was running out, he must have decided to focus on the wall and hope that viewers would grasp his intentions elsewhere in the room.

Eyewitnesses recall how feverishly he worked, disregarding the cold, struggling on after dark by candlelight. Enough of the dry-stone wall remains visible to suggest that Schwitters respected its flinty presence, even as he covered its surface with a plaster skin. It became the seed-bed where a disparate array of found objects were planted.

Some are so buried that they have grown unrecognisable,

bulging or thrusting outwards like natural outcrops of the land itself. Within the niches, though, other deposits are easy to identify. Some brown string, caked with paint, is curled up in one hollow like a serpent. Another is crammed with a mottled pebble, a pale lump of stone, a splinter of wood and the rusted sprinkler from a child's watering-can.

They look like offerings, part of some ancient ritual. The feeling that Schwitters aimed at honouring the fertility of nature is strengthened by accounts that he wanted to place, in the "window" of an internal wall, a plastic sculpture called *Chicken and Egg*. He also intended daylight to penetrate the cavernous chamber through a specially constructed aperture in the roof.

Any further attempt to analyse the *Merzbau* is thwarted by the disastrous separation of the wall from its setting. However welcome the Hutton's show may be, it cannot in the end persuade me that the relief should stay there.

The rest of the barn still stands in its original location, and when I visited it in 1987 Schwitters' overall intentions there became easier to understand. He wrote excitedly that the *Merzbau* "will stand close to nature, in the midst of a natural park". Until the relief is returned to its rightful site, the full extent of his valiant struggle at Ellerwater will remain tragically betrayed.

● Schwitters' *Merzbau* is at the Hutton Gallery, Newcastle University (0191-222 6599), until May 22

THE *run on the logo* flicks a porno-star's wink, luring you into one of Bow's latest galleries: a medieval convent converted to artistic ends. Inside the symbolism is similarly confining. Rachel Chapman spreads an array of Petri dishes in a patchwork pattern across the floor. But her work does not offer the enfolding comfort of a quilt. Rather, amid a musty smell, she nurtures bacteria cultures like weird pets. Slowly, in an array of tantalising colours, they move towards their death.

In another room, Tom Merry creates a sculptural world stalked by the sort of monsters that children conjure up in the half-light of dreams. But Torie Beeg has an altogether sharper intellectual aesthetic. An archive of a thousand bricks is gridded like library books along a wall, their surfaces lustrous so beautifully you almost want to lick. The dark surfaces of the bricks are built up, glaze upon painstaking glaze, until they gleam with a uniformity which betrays individuality of intent. But the primary colours which dribble down the sides set off the darkness against a chromatic score, the deliberation against the freedom of the dribble. Perhaps it is time the Tate invested in a new set of bricks to test the boundaries of visitors' tastes.

183 Bow Rd, London E3 (0181-983 9737), open Fridays to Sundays until May 16

□ "TM FOR an art that explores the mystery and romance of existence," declares Richard Cartwright. He is one of those outsiders who have been left stranded by the tides of contemporary art. But he exists in such solitude, in the pain and the poignancy which it can convey. The single small figure becomes the still point of his turning world; the solitary sail of the tiny fishing boat, the single sheep grazing the darkened pasture, the lonesome man on the mountain road.

There is something quintessentially touching about these pastel paintings. Their Romantic spirit is not defined simply by such clichés as the burning

sunset. There is a wistfulness from which it is hard to turn away. John Martin, 38 Albemarle St, W1 (0171-499 1314), until May 15

□ IT SEEMS a pity to try to explain the systems which construct Keith Tyson's world. Part scientific, part artistic, part mechanistic, part organic, he creates a perplexing artistic realm among which visitors grope their way, bewildered. The imagination runs riot.

And yet the works are the product not of tangential creative processes, but of the technical instructions of an "Art-machine". Tyson is evasive about the nature of this object

but apparently, when he wants to work, he dials in to gather data about what to do, then obeys proposals to the letter. Every piece of sculpture in this show — from a hallucinatory frieze of straw to a polystyrene wrapped doll, from a sculpture of split coffee beans to a plaster highrise block — obeys a system, follows a plan. It is fascinating to follow the trajectories, to search for sense, to manoeuvre one's way among co-ordinates of space and time.

Delfina, 50 Bernondsey St, SE1 (0171-357 6500), until May 2

RACHEL CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON

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CHANGING TIMES

History lessons in finest plastic

Sculptor Kenny Hunter casts the famous in a new light, Andrew Gibbon Williams writes

Monica Lewinsky was bound to surface in an art gallery. But who could have imagined her as a bookend, teamed with the terrorist Osama bin Laden? Such is her artistic fate at the hands of the sculptor Kenny Hunter. Cast in cream plastic, bizarre against the backdrop of Edinburgh's neo-gothic Portrait Gallery, Lewinsky has achieved the immortality of the museum.

Andy Warhol, of course, would have been Lewinsky's ideal portraitist. Warhol would have transformed her into a fluorescent icon, the latest addition to his pantheon of the glitzy and not-so-good. But in terms of her integrity as an artist's subject, Lewinsky is better off with Hunter. He is not an artist who simply trades on celebrity: image is manipulated to more profound effect. Serving as his inspiration is that vast legacy of municipal monuments which

clutters up our big cities. Hunter's native Edinburgh provides a rich library of posturing 19th-century statues, mostly created by Sir John Steel. The best is his Wellington ("Iron Duke, in bronze, by Steel," as the local quip had it), which emanates in spades the haughty, official arrogance at which Hunter emits a loud raspberry.

But Glasgow, where Hunter attended art school, is richer in Victorian politicians, and it must have been statues like the fine Gladstone on George Square that fired the sculptor's magnificent sense of irony. In *New York* 23/10/95, Hunter undermines the status of that contemporary "liberal", Bill Clinton, with piercing acuity. Caught in a conspiratorial moment of chuckling bonhomie with Boris Yeltsin, the President is a tomato-red vision of casual corruption mounded, literally, on a pedestal.



Kenny Hunter's castings of Osama bin Laden and Monica Lewinsky as bookends would make an unusual and, at the same time, useful gift

But Hunter's Post-Modern critique is not always so explicit. *Military Figure*, a direct quote from the 1950s Commando Memorial in the Scottish Highlands, is an outside *Action Man*. Anonymous in balaclava, robbed of humanity by the dun-green plastic in which he is cast. He is as heroic as Barbie, as scary as My Little Pony.

Technically, these sculptures are more impressive than they at first appear. Plastic still means cheap and nasty, and the resemblance of the sculpting to toys out of a giant cornflake packet suggests mass production. But this is misleading. These works are modelled in clay, cast in plastic,

worked over by hand in a manner as ancient as Praxiteles. They are Canova-smooth to guarantee purity of image and clarity of meaning. Evidence of personal expression is suppressed.

Paradoxically, though, Hunter is eager to express his aims in words. Fond of quoting the Czech-born writer Milan Kundera — "How sweet it would be to forget history" — he is fascinated by the symbiotic relationship between his art and its evolving historical context. As he puts it, "Each work appears as an open question, a homage to doubt."

● Kenny Hunter at the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh (0131-624 6300) until May 30

WEDNESDAY APRIL 21 1999
THEATRE
s echoes of war
Classic
clown
magic
H

POP

Tom Petty returns in style

ARTS

CONCERTS

King's goes Russian

Heaven on earth with a satin doll

Robert Carsen's staging of *Semele* was the last operatic throw of the old regime at the Aix festival in 1996. It would be difficult to think of a more stylish way in which to exit. ENO had the wit at the time to book it as a co-production and it arrives at the Coliseum very much as it was then, complete with the lascivious Rosemary Joshua more secure than ever in the title role.

The first act is still a bit stodgy as *Semele* takes her time deciding between a royal marriage on earth and the luxuries Jupiter is offering in heaven. Once she sees that a little social climbing is within her grasp, with a possible move from mortal to god, everything changes. Handel stops writing an oratorio and opts for a bawdy comedy, reflecting the gimlet eye of Congreve's libretto for the follies and foibles of the day.

Carsen suggests in a series of delicately pointed stage jokes that nothing much has changed over the years. The royals have their weaknesses, chief of which are greed and lust, and the gods — or super-royals — suffer from just the same faults. According to Congreve the way of the gods was much the same as the way of the world.

Rosemary Joshua's *Semele* is a blonde tramp, whose only real asset is her body and whose only aims are endless pleasure, as she states in her Act I aria, and a seat among the planets. She spends much of the evening in fetching satin underwear, and at one point nothing at all, while she indulges Jupiter. The vocal flow is just as uninhibited, with silvery roulades tumbling out into the Coliseum. The Mirror aria, *Myself I shall adore*, was especially brilliant: Baby Doll meets one or two coloratura so-

OPERA
Semele
Coliseum

pranos who had better not be named.

John Mark Ainsley plays Jupiter as a balding boss intent on having his piece on the side, not for the first or the last time to judge from the reactions of Juno (Susan Bickley, an all too recognisable regal figure in head scarf and welly boots). Jupiter may send *Semele* to her death when her demands become excessive, but before then he sings with great tenderness. Every phrase of *Where'er you walk*, taken very slowly and quietly, had the patrician shaping once given it by Heddle Nash.

The supporting cast is uniformly excellent, led by Sarah Connolly's warm-voiced Ino, sister of *Semele*, and just about the only sympathetic character in the piece. There are sharp impersonations from Iris Kelly as Juno's hobbleskirted secretary, the Miss Moneybags of the spheres, Graeme Danby's Somnus is a pantomime straight from *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, a sharp reminder that Britten's opera is the only other Carsen production seen at a major London house.

The ENO chorus, meticulously drilled by Carsen, revelled in Handel. So did the orchestra under the lithe hands of Harry Bicket. An overdose of stage champagne (courtesy of Canada Dry) induces the final bacchanale, most appropriately as Bacchus was the outcome of that Jupiter-Semele affair. The Coliseum has done Handel, and Congreve, proud.

JOHN HIGGINS



A god can Handel the goods: Jupiter (John Mark Ainsley) is intent on making the earth move for *Semele* (Rosemary Joshua) before the affair turns less than heavenly

Petty-minded people

You need rhino skin if you're gonna begin to walk through this world, sings Tom Petty on his new album with the Heartbreakers, *Echo*, released this week. In a 23-year recording career the band have developed just such a hide, the better to repel the somewhat malcontent reviews that have greeted the record in the UK. *Echo* is the first album credited to the band in eight years, but the Heartbreakers have always been central to Petty's creativity. When he makes supposedly solo records, they play on them, which is a bit like taking the mother-in-law on holiday. The new set is accused of being rooted in some time-

POP
locked rock nirvana, its face set sternly against any whiff of contemporary influence. So what you see in Uncle Tom's rock'n'roll cabin is definitely what you get, and the fans who have stayed with him in an up-and-down British career got the chance to see at close quarters on Monday evening. The band's stock has taken a tumble here since the days when they could play five nights at Wembley Arena, as they have loved. J.J. Cale's *Call Me The Breeze* and the Everly Brothers' imprint of *Lucille* were among those in the Heartbreakers' jukebox, and an instrumental workout by lead guitarist Mike Campbell was still wet with the spray of Californian surf classics by the likes of the Chantays.

American Girl was delivered not with the nervous energy of the original but as an acoustic sketch, and for one of the encores Petty turned the ubiquitous *Gloria* into a story song. To say that they sometimes played a little too comfortably within their capabilities would be to miss the point of a band that feels no further need to justify itself by scrambling up unknown terrain.

they did in 1992. But if the net result is the opportunity to see them in a club environment, and if Petty can continue to pocket Grammy awards for fun, then neither band nor audience will complain.

Thus we embarked on a 150-minute exploration of Petty's back pages, in a relaxed show that also borrowed a few leaves from other volumes. They started with Chuck Berry's *Around and Around*, and proceeded to pick up favourite old playthings like a child rummaging in a toybox.

The set list was a delightful join-the-dots of their own landmarks, such as *Breakdown*, *Runnin' Down A Dream* and the rarely-performed *Don't Do Me Like That*, and of those they have loved. J.J. Cale's *Call Me The Breeze* and the Everly Brothers' imprint of *Lucille* were among those in the Heartbreakers' jukebox, and an instrumental workout by lead guitarist Mike Campbell was still wet with the spray of Californian surf classics by the likes of the Chantays.

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PAUL SEXTON



Happy to be rocking and rolling: Tom Petty at the Empire

London's likely lads

Another Level had no control over the events that conspired to make them the top turn in London last Saturday night, Paul Sexton writes. The DJ title bout between Fatboy Slim and Armand Van Helden fell victim to the Britney bomb, while Paul Henton of the Beautiful South, who always talks a good fight, was struck hoarse and unable to enter the ring at Wembley. But the improved billing for the London quartet was in keeping with their rapid rise through the card in the past 12 months.

With a hoard of hits in the locker since *Be Alone* No More made the first of two chart sorties in February last year, the group had rescheduled and upzipped their debut British tour to accommodate ticket demand, and there was never a suggestion that they were fighting above their weight. As underlined by an audience dominated by pubescent girls, their success has been channelled through a se-

ries of polished home-grown R&B numbers with a good dollop of sex appeal to quicken the teenage pulse.

They entered to a stage layout reminiscent of that used by visiting champions Dru Hill a few weeks ago, with a seven-piece band doing sterling work in the shadows. Setting off with *I Want You For Myself*, their convincing vocals and harmonies evenly shared, they had the swagger of Lotharios, fashioned from the mould of such kings of the heartstrings as Boyz II Men and Keith Sweat.

But their Top 40 sensibilities are more upfront than those of such urban figureheads. Another Level came to the attention of pop crowds as the opening act on Janet Jackson's last European tour, and their keen ear for crossover was empha-

sified by the soul bubblegum of *Goody Goody*, due to feature on their second album later this year.

By then, they may well have a second chart-topper to display next to last summer's *Freak Me*. The well-connected group have the first single, Diane Warren's *From The Heart*, from the forthcoming Julia Roberts-Hugh Grant picture *Notting Hill*. It is a suitably romantic lead guaranteed approval from their fan base.

They were described as the choir of King's College, Cambridge, but surface details suggested impostors. No red cassocks or freshly-ironed surplices, just sombre black gowns and ties. None of that honey smeared over the notes by the chapel acoustic. And what were they singing? *Rachmaninov's Vespers*, if you please, written for the Russian Orthodox church in 1915, and largely based on traditional chants.

This is the King's choir in 1999, led into new musical terrain by the demands of fashion and the inquisitiveness of its current director, Stephen Cleobury. New Age minimal-

ism and millennium fever have recently swept *Rachmaninov's* setting to popularity. The choir's recording company, EMI, felt the moment was ripe. In March came the CD. And here was the concert, in St John's, Smith Square, packed with choir buffs, the devout, the curious, and the parents of the heroic little boys struggling for an hour to clutch vocal scores half their size.

On top of that, they were singing in Russian. As the King's troupe moved up and

Voices big in heart

CONCERTS
King's College Choir, Cleobury
St John's, Smith Sq

down the 15 canticles' simple melodies, sparsely woven with parallel chords and bell-tolling phrases, no one could take them for a mature Russian choir, voices vast as the steppes, deep as the blood of a

hundred oxen. But, loud or soft, they still produced a thrilling sound, sensitive to the nth degree, phrasing and breathing under awesome control. Trebles began like Anglican angels but soon warmed to their task. The basses even managed to pluck some kind of low B-flat from their boots for the end of the *Nunc dimittis*. By the end, performance fatigue was creeping in, but this was understandable.

Some *Rachmaninov* fatigue was also noticeable. Individu-

al numbers in the Vespers radiate brilliance and intensity; but as a concert experience this music lacks structure and variety. *Rachmaninov* once said his idea of heaven was a place where his Prelude in C sharp minor was never played. On aural grounds it is a pity *Rachmaninov's* heaven also has a ban on counterpoint.

Here Thomas Tallis came to the rescue. For the King's men began the concert on familiar Tudor ground, weaving effortlessly through the polyphonic maze of his *Lamentations of Jeremiah*. It was pungent; it was lovely; it was short.

GEOFF BROWN

Piano recitals are not what Glyndebourne has been famous for up to now, but things could change with the start of its new International Concert Series. Indeed, change is part of Nicholas Snowman's plan as General Director there, but this revolution is happening slowly: with the opera season just around the corner there are few free slots in the theatre's schedule.

But Mitsuko Uchida's recital on Sunday afternoon confirmed what an Alfred Brendel concert under the auspices of the Brighton Festival not long ago suggested: Glyndebourne's warm acoustics and intimacy make it a natural concert venue. With the piano placed over the covered orchestra pit.

Storm over Sussex

Mitsuko Uchida
Glyndebourne

Her account of Beethoven's Sonata No 31 in A flat, Op 110, was equally wide-ranging. The opening had calm serenity, giving way to the rippling arpeggios that she dispatched with great delicacy. She built the work steadily towards its lofty finale, a fugue that thundered out organ-like only to lose its

way and eventually return majestically, and pulled all the strands of its complex structure together.

Nothing could have shown better how Schubert is the poet to Beethoven's dramatist than her juxtaposition of both composers here: Schubert's Sonata in D, D 850, may be his most virtuosic and exuberant piano work, but it is also full of bucolic charm. Uchida caught all its freshness and played with unfettered vigour, especially in the dancing syncopations of the Scherzo. The airy finale had brilliant clarity, and the Scarlatti and Mozart encores that followed were played with featherweight delicacy.

JOHN ALLISON

GREAT BRITISH HOPES

Rising stars in the arts firmament: JOHN WILSON

Age: 26.

Profession: Conductor-arranger. Winner of the Tagore Gold Medal, the plum award at the Royal College of Music. He wears two hats this week, conducting his own Sinfonia of Westminster at St John's, Smith Square, tomorrow and leading his easy listening ensemble, the John Wilson Orchestra, in its regular slot at Kensington's Royal Garden Hotel on Saturday. He'll also conduct Richard Strauss's *Don Juan* at Kenwood this summer.

Not to mention the rave reviews for his recorded series of Eric Coates's works: Gateshead-born Wilson has been a Coates admirer since his teens. "It's real arrangements' music, a happy combination of orchestral sound and well-crafted melodies. There are very few composers who are unjustly neglected: when you listen to their music you realise why they are neglected. But Coates isn't one of them."

Who else has influenced him? The arranger Robert Farnon is a role model too: he often sends Wilson scores to perform. Nelson Riddle is up at the top of the list. "His



string arrangement on Sinatra's version of *I Get Along Without You Very Well* is my favourite recording of all time. There's some wonderful contrapuntal writing in there."

Can we hear the JW Orchestra on record? Yes. The ensemble, which also plays regular dates at Pizza On The Park in Knightsbridge, has released its debut album, *This Is The John Wilson Orchestra*, on the Velvetone label. Singer Sarah Mould guests on vocals: other pieces are played as lush instrumentals.

So is he part of the so-called easy-listening boom? "It's a little too gimmicky for me. This whole area of music has gone astray. Now, thanks to CDs, we're able to sift the good stuff. I think light music should be given an evening at the Proms. It would sell out easily."

We're not talking kitsch, then? "No, you have to take the material seriously. I'm the world's biggest snob when it comes to choosing the orchestra that plays under me."

CLIVE DAVIS

EN
O

'Ms Joshua seduced the audience with *Semele's* irresistibly sexy, egotistical arias' *West Street Journal*

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Semele

Handel

Rodney Hobson introduces a four-page report on the UK awards for export, technological and environmental achievement

Battle cry as magnificent few fly flag

The Prince of Wales has launched a campaign to revive the Queen's industry awards in the wake of a slump in applications.

Only 765 companies applied this year for the Queen's Awards for Export, Technological and Environmental Achievement, the smallest total since the awards began in 1966.

Despite the disappointing fall in the number of applications, the quality of aspiring companies has held up well. The total of 101 winners out of 765 nominations, 13.2 per cent, is well above the usual success rate. Last year awards went to just under 11 per cent and in 1997 to only 7.8 per cent.

This year all the environment award winners have tasted success for the first time and 30 winners across the board had not applied before. But all three categories registered the lowest level of interest to date. The 520 Export applications marked only the second time that the total for this category had slipped below 700.

The Technology tally at 163 was 44 fewer than last year, itself the previous low point. Nominations for Environment fell below 100 for the first time, compared with 240 applications when this section was introduced in 1993.

The Prince of Wales was asked by the Queen to chair a committee of business people and senior government officials to review the awards.

The awards, made each year on the Queen's birthday, April 21, were originally launched during a balance of payments crisis. There was also a new awareness of technological change. Harold Wilson, then Prime Minister,

spoke of the "white heat of technological revolution".

Applications built up to peak at 1,860 in 1978. On average, there have been about 1,000 applications for the export awards, 300 for technology and just under 150 for the environment. Roughly one applicant in ten succeeds.

Tony Blair, the Prime Minister, announced just before Christmas that, at Buckingham Palace's suggestion, there should be a review of the scheme this year with any recommendations taking effect next year.

Roger Watson, secretary to the review committee, says: "The awards have been on something of a downward trend — technology because of the shrinking defence markets and exports because of the strong pound. The way forward may well be to broaden the environmental award beyond mere technological innovation to reward good environmental management."

There is not enough awareness of the awards among consumers. Their real value at present is between business competitors. They need a higher profile.

The committee will make its recommendations in June. In the meantime companies can still express an interest in the year 2000 awards with the Queen's Awards office so that application forms can be sent out as soon as they are available.

This year, smaller companies in particular are still showing interest, reflecting the growth of the small business sector in the UK economy.

Crambeth Allen Publishing, which produces technical periodicals on steel making, refining and petrochemicals, has

only eight employees. So does UK Project Support, a Norwich-based recruitment agency for the offshore oil and gas industry.

Brunton's Propellers and its 11-strong workforce at Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, enjoy a technology award while Corney & Barrow (Broker Services), a wine broker, has a staff of 12, although it is part of a larger group.

Another encouraging sign is the increase in applications from the financial services sector. It forms a third of the export winners, twice the usual proportion.

There are two double award winners this time. Digital Engineering of Belfast, a computer company, and Snell & Wilcox, a broadcasting and telecommunications manufacturer at Petersfield, Hampshire. Both win export and technology awards.



SILLY string and coloured hair do not win many awards, but GAC (UK) Ltd, based at Cwmbran in Wales, has won a Queen's export award by exporting the party spirit, Christopher Warman writes.

Aerosols of silly string, temporary hair-colour in the most eccentric of shades and glitter sprays are exported to more than 30 countries, accounting for 90 per cent of the company's £10 million turnover last year. By far the largest export market is the United States, followed by France and Germany.

GAC has more than doubled its production during the past three years and

it expects a bumper year this year as people prepare for millennium parties. "We are having difficulty meeting demand," says Stefan Volcke Jr, marketing director of the parent company Goodmark. "At any given moment, a party is going on somewhere in the world. We provide people with products that can be used for any festive occasion, from Christmas and New Year through to carnivals, birthdays and weddings."

More than 30 million cans of silly string were produced last year, enough to circle the globe 60 times.

Hi-tech approach to exports

Only two firms have won double awards this year. Digital Engineering, a telecoms equipment maker at Mallusk, Belfast, and Snell & Wilcox, broadcasting equipment specialist at Petersfield, Hampshire, both take an export and a technology award, and are now recognised as world leaders in their respective fields.

Digital Engineering, set up in 1983 by Aubrey Sayers, the managing director, with backing from Leduc, the Northern Ireland organisation that supports small businesses, has only 30 employees yet has more than trebled exports in the past three years. It makes equipment that telecoms companies can use to test or demonstrate

their own products and to train staff. It won the technology award for a product that simulates ISDN high-quality telephone lines.

The Emute ISDN simulator has been a big seller worldwide since it was introduced in 1993. There are five versions, ranging from the smallest, which can be used in exhibitions, to larger ones for use by manufacturers to test their products.

A new product, the Arcaplex, which enables users to split one high-capacity ISDN line into 15 low-capacity channels, has already brought a £2 million order from Austria.

Digital Engineering exports more than 80 per cent of its output. Caroline Scott, the sales and marketing execu-

tive, says: "Sales have held up well despite the strong pound and are growing strongly in Europe. We have 40 distributors in 30 countries and we are always looking for new markets."

Snell & Wilcox has now picked up eight awards over the past nine years. This time the technology accolade is for its Prefix product, which improves the quality of television pictures before they are transmitted.

David Cunningham, the marketing executive, says: "Prefix cleans up the picture by removing extraneous noise before the picture is compressed for transmission. The British have a reputation for being good at investing in technology only to have others exploit it. We like to think we do both."

The benefits of Prefix are not only better pictures but significant cost savings. Clean pictures occupy a narrower transmission band than dirty ones, and bandwidth is expensive.

Snell & Wilcox, established in 1974, now has a 500-strong workforce worldwide. Exports have grown by 81 per cent over the past three years.

Mr Cunningham says: "We have been studying digital television for 11 years so we already have products to address this rapidly emerging market. We have not been badly affected by the strong pound or the economic turmoil in Asia. Even if there is recession, people will still watch TV."

RODNEY HOBSON with one of the company's products



Help to fight superbugs

Tony Dawe on innovations from bacteria detection to asthma inhalers

Health scares caused by the *E. coli* bacteria and *Cryptosporidium* may be on the way out thanks to ChemScan, the world's first bacterial detection system to provide results within minutes rather than days. ChemScan, developed by the Technology Partnership of Royston, Hertfordshire, is capable of detecting a single cell of microbial contamination using a revolutionary method that needs no multiplication and incubation.

The breakthrough is one of several in this year's Queen's Awards for Technological Achievement, announced today.

Contamination of food and drinks by *Cryptosporidium* and *E. coli* can kill or cause severe illness yet, until the invention of ChemScan, both were detected mostly after people had fallen ill.

Dr Christopher Graeme-Barber, the firm's marketing director, says: "Samples would be taken when people went to their doctors with an upset stomach, but it would take days to get the results and discover if they were suffering from something more serious. ChemScan is a faster scanning system, capable of finding within minutes a single living bacteria in a cup of liquid."

Innovations must achieve commercial success to win a Queen's award — ChemScan is now used by many British water companies and by food, drinks and drugs firms. It is expected to raise the purity of



The directors of Serck. Ian Dugan, David Woolley and Christopher Teed, inspect the exhaust-gas cooling system

water and mass-produced food dramatically in the next millennium. The system has also been used in hospitals to check for cancer cells and viral infection.

Minnows and giants of the medical world are among other award winners. Immunodiagnostic Systems, which employs 27 staff in Tyne and Wear, gets a prize for the development of medical test kits for finding vitamin D in blood samples.

The immuno-separation process is faster and more sensitive than other methods. A hundred samples can be analysed in two days using alternative methods, it will take three days to analyse a maximum of 24 samples. The absence of vitamin D can cause rickets, while the presence of the vitamin helps to stem

bone loss from osteoporosis. Dr Roger Duggan, the company's managing director, says: "The kit is now our biggest-selling product. Vitamin D plays an important role in the absorption of calcium which leads to strong bones and teeth in children."

Glaxo Research and Development has invented a new method for delivering asthma drugs. Accuhaler is a multi-dose dry-powder inhaler. It delivers a precise dosage and, because it is easy to hold and use, is suitable for both children and arthritics.

Accordis Specialty Fibres of Coventry and ConvaTec Ltd of Deeside, Flintshire, share a joint award for developing AQUACEL Hydrofibre wound dressing. The dressing forms a gel which covers the surface of the wound by

moulding itself over the contours, ensuring that the wound remains moist. The gel prevents the dressing from sticking to the wound and so makes removal less painful.

A further common theme among the technological awards are innovations which make contrasting forms of transport quicker, more efficient and environmentally friendly.

Brunton's Propellers of Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, wins an award for a sailing boat propeller which alters its pitch to suit the conditions. The pitch of the blades, which can swivel through 360 degrees, is set solely by the action of hydrodynamic and centrifugal forces which reduce fuel consumption, engine noise and vibration and make the boat travel faster. Autoprop has been fitted to 2,500 vessels.

An exhaust-gas cooling system might not sound the most exciting of developments, but the product from Serck Heat Transfer of Birmingham deserves its award because it has already been fitted to many diesel-powered cars, making them cleaner and reducing both fuel consumption and emissions.

David Woolley, director of Serck's exhaust-gas cooling division, says: "We have had the satisfaction of seeing the system adopted by many of the world's leading manufacturers including BMW, Ford and Volkswagen. To date, half a million units have been installed and there has not been a single failure."

QUEEN'S AWARD FOR TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENT

Accordis Specialty Fibres, Coventry West Midlands: AQUACEL Hydrofibre wound dressing.

AirSense Technology Ltd, Hitchin, Hertfordshire: Stratos-HSSD incipient fire/smoke detection system.

ALSTOM Energy Ltd, Rugby, Warwickshire: Advanced 3-D steam turbine blading with improved efficiency for high power density applications.

Brunton's Propellers Ltd, Clacton-on-Sea: Autoprop automatic variable pitch marine propeller.

ConvaTec Ltd, Deeside, Flintshire: AQUACEL Hydrofibre



wound dressing (joint award with Accordis).

Digital Engineering Ltd, Mallusk, Belfast: Design/development of ISDN central office

simulators that emulate different country variants of ISDN telecoms worldwide.

Glaxo Research and Development Ltd, Greenford, Middlesex: Diskus multidose dry powder inhaler.

Telecom Systems Division of Hewlett-Packard Ltd, South Queensferry, West Lothian, Scotland: HP access7 — the standard for SS7-based network monitoring and data-mining in telecoms.

Immunodiagnostic Systems Ltd, Boldon, Tyne & Wear: Determination of vitamin D in human serum & plasma.

Marathon Belting Ltd, Roch-

dale, Lancashire: COPSIL (a press compensating mat).

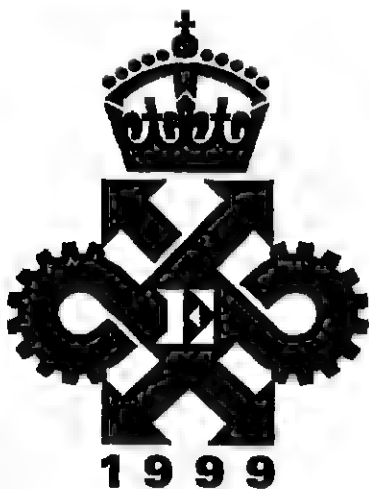
Exhaust Gas Cooling Division of Serck Heat Transfer Ltd, Birmingham: Exhaust gas cooler (for diesel emissions improvement).

Snell & Wilcox Ltd, Petersfield, Hampshire: MPEG compression pre-processor for high quality noise reduction/digital decoding of video signals.

The Technology Partnership plc, Royston, Hertfordshire: ChemScan RDI for microbial detection and identification.

Zeneca Agrochemicals, Haslemere, Surrey: AMISTAR fungicide.

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Greeks offer inspiration

One of Northern Ireland's oldest companies has won the Queen's Award for Export Achievement for the first time, with a product inspired by the white marble quarried on the Greek island of Paros.

Established in 1857, Belleek Pottery of Co Fermanagh is a manufacturer of fine Parian china giftware, pictured left, and tableware that has seen significant export growth in recent years.

In 1993 Belleek reported export sales of £1.8 million as part of an overall turnover of £3.37 million. By 1998, export sales had risen to £4.08 million and turnover to £6.42 million. During that time the workforce has grown from 120 to 200.

Belleek Pottery, whose sister companies are Galway Irish Crystal and Aynsley China, exports Parian china worldwide, with key export markets including America, Canada, the Caribbean duty-free areas, France, Italy, Australia, the Middle East and Russia.

John Maguire, Belleek Group's managing director, says the company has invested considerable time and money in getting to know its export market customers and in responding to their specific needs with new product development. "The expansion of the group to include Galway Irish Crystal and Aynsley China has also brought us a wealth of additional export expertise," he says.

CHRISTOPHER WARMAN



Boat prop saves fuel

AN ingenious boat propeller earns a technological achievement award for Branton's Propellers of Clacton-on-Sea, Essex, one of the smallest firms among the winners, with 11 employees. Christopher Warman writes.

The company has developed the Autoprop, an automatic variable pitch marine propeller which alters its pitch to suit the operating conditions of the vessel on which it is mounted.

The blade pitch is set by the action of the hydrodynamic and centrifugal forces to offer much higher efficiency over a wider range of operating speeds than can be achieved by conventional fixed propellers.

This action results in higher vessel speeds, reduced fuel consumption and lower emissions into the environment.

Aggreko UK Ltd — Manufacturing, Dumbarton, West Dunbartonshire: Generators and oil-free air compressors.

Alkos Healthcare Group Ltd, St Albans, Hertfordshire: International healthcare consultancy and contract services.

Allen & Overy, London: Legal services.

Beardow & Adams (Adhesives) Ltd, Milton Keynes: Hot melt adhesives.

Belleek Pottery Ltd, Belleek, Co Fermanagh: Northern Ireland: Parian china giftware.

British Aerospace Airbus, Filton, Bristol: Airbus airliner wing design and manufacture.

BUPA International, Brighton: Private medical insurance.

CRP Print & Packaging Ltd, Corby, Northamptonshire: Flexographic printing of packaging items.

Cambria Consultants Ltd, Usk, Monmouthshire: Geoscience, engineering, training and software expertise to the oil and gas industry.

Cambridge Pharma Consultancy Ltd, Cambridge: International management consultancy to the pharmaceutical industry.

Caterpillar (UK) Ltd (Telehandler Division), Desford, Leicestershire: Telehandlers.

H. Charlesworth & Co Ltd, t/a The Charlesworth Group,

Huddersfield, Kirkstall: Typesetting and printing of scientific journals.

Colortrac Ltd, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire: Large-format digital colour scanners.

Compagraphics International Ltd, Glenrothes, Fife: Photomasks for the semiconductor industry.

Corney & Barrow (Broker Services) Ltd, London: Fine & rare wines.

Crambeth Allen Publishing, Craven Arms, Shropshire: Technical periodicals.

Crystalox Ltd, Wantage, Oxfordshire: Crystal growth equipment.

Data Connection Ltd, Enfield, Greater London: Communications and networking software products and software engineering services.

Digital Engineering Ltd, Malusk, Belfast, Northern Ireland: Apparatus for developing and testing of telecommunications equipment.

Dorset Cereals Ltd, Dorchester, Dorset: Breakfast cereals.

Druke Ltd, Groby, Leicestershire: Electronic pressure measurement devices, pressure calibrators and aircraft ground support equipment.

Durham Associates Group Ltd, Castle Eden, Co Durham: Training in business administration.

Edinburgh Business School, Edinburgh, Scotland: MBA distance learning courses.

Element Communications Ltd, Shaftesbury, Dorset: Sale of books and intellectual rights.

Elmar Services Ltd, Aberdeen, Scotland: Design, manufacture and rental of oilfield equipment.

Equisys plc, London: Zetafax corporate fax software.

EuroFinance Conferences Ltd, London: Conference, exhibition and training course organisers in international cash and treasury management.

Euromoney Publications plc, London: Financial publishers and conference organisers.

Evans & Sutherland Computer Ltd, Horsham, West Sussex: Visual flight simulators.

The Financial Times Ltd, London: Newspaper publishing and advertising.

Fine Fragrances & Cosmetics Ltd, Hampton, Richmond upon Thames, Greater London: Toiletries and cosmetics.

GAC (UK) Ltd, Cwmbran, Torfaen, Wales: Aerosols for parties, celebrations and decoration.

GE Aircraft Engine Services Ltd, London: Repair and overhaul of aircraft engines.

GEW (EC) Ltd, Redhill, Surrey: Ultraviolet curing equipment for printing machines.

Getty Connections Ltd, Carrickfergus, Northern Ireland: Cable assemblies and general equipment wire.

Glenmorangie plc, Broxburn, West Lothian, Scotland: Malt and blended Scotch whisky.

Gurup Systems Ltd, Aldermaston, West Berkshire: Seismometers.

H.D.A. Forgings Ltd, Redditch, Worcestershire: Specialist forgings.

Heatre, a Division of Meggit (UK) Ltd, Poole, Dorset: Highly compact printed circuit heat exchangers (PCHs).

Hill Price Davison Ltd, London: Computer software and services.

Holton Machinery Ltd, Bournemouth, Dorset: Holton Conform continuous rotary extrusion machines.

John Horsfall & Sons (Greenland) Ltd, Halifax, Calderdale: Airline blankets.

Huthwaite International, Rotherham, South Yorkshire: Sales and management training consultancy.

Hydrovision Ltd, Dyce, Aberdeen, Scotland: Underwater remotely operated vehicles.

IAI International Ltd, London: Investment management.

Ilmor Engineering Ltd, Brixworth, Northamptonshire: CART and Formula One Mercedes-Benz racing engines.

Innovative Technology Ltd, Oldham, Lancs: Bank note validation equipment.

Innovative Tooling Solutions, a division of Forth Tool and Valve Ltd: Glenrothes, Fife, Scotland: Specialised machine tooling for controlled boring operations.

London City Airport Ltd, London: Airport services.

Lowie Refrigeration Company, Carryduff, Castlereagh, Northern Ireland: Rental and sale of refrigerated display and storage equipment.

M4 Data Ltd, Wells, Somerset: Data storage devices.

The Macallan Distillers Ltd, Craigellachie, Moray, Scotland: Highland malt Scotch whisky.

MacDuff Shellfish (Scotland) Ltd, MacDuff, Aberdeenshire, Scotland: Fresh and frozen shellfish.

McCormick Europe, Condition Division, Paisley, Renfrewshire, Scotland: Condiments and seasonings.

Motorola Ltd GSM Systems Division, Swindon, Wiltshire: Cellular radio telephone equipment.

Owen Mumford Ltd Medical Division, Woodstock, Oxfordshire: Sterile medical disposables for capillary blood sampling and delivery systems for self-administration of injectable pharmaceuticals.

Nikwax Ltd, Wadhurst, East Sussex: Waterproofing preparations for footwear, clothing, outdoor and equestrian equipment.

Norton Rose, London: Legal services.

Partridge Films, a division of HTV Ltd, Bristol, Avon: Natural history films.

Penny & Giles Drives Technology Ltd, Christchurch, Dorset: Electronic motor controllers for invalid wheelchairs and electric scooters.

Pilkington Microtek Ltd, Decide, Flintshire, Wales: Processed glass for data storage and display.

Powder Systems Ltd, Liverpool, Merseyside: Pharmaceutical processing equipment, high containment and product protection systems for pharmaceuticals.

L.E.Pritchitt & Co Ltd t/a Pritchitt Foods, Bromley, Greater London: Dairy and dairy alternative products.

Rig Design Services Ltd, London: Engineering and design services.

Scherer DDS Ltd — Zydis Division, Swindon, Wiltshire: Fast dispersing tablets for prescription pharmaceuticals.

SeiMAT Ltd, Swindon, Wiltshire: Battery separator components and filtration products.

Sea Air & Land Forwarding Ltd, London: General merchandising and freight forwarding.

Snell & Wilcox Ltd, Petersfield, Hampshire: Equipment for broadcast television studios, multimedia and telecommunications.

Software 2000 Ltd, Sandford-on-Thames, Oxfordshire: Computer software.

Sonardyne International Ltd, Yateley, Hampshire: Underwater acoustic navigation positioning and telemetry equipment.

Specialist Refractory Services Ltd, Riddings, Derbyshire: Refractory mould materials.

Stannah Stairlifts Ltd, Andover, Hampshire: Electrically powered stairlifts.

Charles F. Stead & Co Ltd, Leeds: High quality suede leather for the shoe trade.

Switzer Ltd, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk: Seabed and sub-seabed surveys for the oil and gas and communications industries.

Technical Absorbents Ltd, Grimsby, Lincolnshire: Manufactured superabsorbent fibre.

Thermatool Europe Ltd, Basingstoke, Hampshire: High-frequency welding and annealing equipment and high-speed shears.

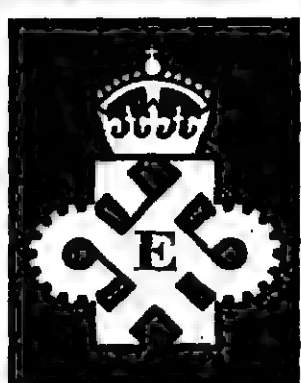
Trans Euro plc, London: Global move management, worldwide corporate relocation services, fire-safe secure storage and freight forwarding.

UK Project Support Ltd, Norwich, Norfolk: Specialist technical contract personnel.

University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST), Manchester: Research, teaching and technology transfer.

Walkers Shortbread Ltd, Aberrour-on-Spey, Moray, Scotland: Shortbread.

Woods Air Movement Ltd, Colchester, Essex: Mechanical ventilation equipment.



GE Aircraft Engine Services Ltd, London: Repair and overhaul of aircraft engines.

GEW (EC) Ltd, Redhill, Surrey: Ultraviolet curing equipment for printing machines.

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Owen Mumford Ltd Medical Division, Woodstock, Oxfordshire: Sterile medical disposables for capillary blood sampling and delivery systems for self-administration of injectable pharmaceuticals.

Nikwax Ltd, Wadhurst, East Sussex: Waterproofing preparations for footwear, clothing, outdoor and equestrian equipment.

Norton Rose, London: Legal services.

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Penny & Giles Drives Technology Ltd, Christchurch, Dorset: Electronic motor controllers for invalid wheelchairs and electric scooters.

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SeiMAT Ltd, Swindon, Wiltshire: Battery separator components and filtration products.

Sea Air & Land Forwarding Ltd, London: General merchandising and freight forwarding.

Snell & Wilcox Ltd, Petersfield, Hampshire: Equipment for broadcast television studios, multimedia and telecommunications.

Software 2000 Ltd, Sandford-on-Thames, Oxfordshire: Computer software.

Sonardyne International Ltd, Yateley, Hampshire: Underwater acoustic navigation positioning and telemetry equipment.

Specialist Refractory Services Ltd, Riddings, Derbyshire: Refractory mould materials.

Stannah Stairlifts Ltd, Andover, Hampshire: Electrically powered stairlifts.

Charles F. Stead & Co Ltd, Leeds: High quality suede leather for the shoe trade.

Switzer Ltd, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk: Seabed and sub-seabed surveys for the oil and gas and communications industries.

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Thermatool Europe Ltd, Basingstoke, Hampshire: High-frequency welding and annealing equipment and high-speed shears.

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How aviation soared to fresh heights

Aviation companies feature prominently among the contrasting industries that have picked up prizes in the Queen's Awards for Export Achievement announced today. Aircraft manufacturers, engine repairers and companies providing comfort for passengers and essential instruments for the planes are all recognised, but the most surprising export winner is an airport.

Noise restrictions, the lack of rail links and the initial sluggish pace of Docklands development all helped London City Airport to run up huge losses in its first years. Today it is booming with a dozen European airlines serving a score of destinations. International carriers, including Air France, Alitalia and Lufthansa, fly into the Docklands airport bringing passengers who spend money in its shops and cafes and on travel in the capital.

"With more than half of the passengers travelling via London City being resident in Europe, we have created a significantly increased contribution to the UK's invisible earnings," says Richard Gooding, the airport's managing director. "These awards are not given lightly and to be the first air-

port to win one is a great achievement."

A more predictable winner is British Aerospace for its work on the Airbus, the most successful European co-operation in building passenger planes. The Airbus began life as a twin-engine aircraft with limited range, but a series of models is now being built, including the four-engine A340-500 with a range of 9,000 miles. Exports have almost doubled over the past three years and the company is also studying a Super-jumbo capable of carrying up to 650 passengers.

The 2,000th Airbus will be completed shortly. British Aerospace has made the wings for all of them, employing 7,500 directly, although a total of 62,000 people are involved in the project throughout the UK.

The award for export achievement also goes to a company that overhauls aircraft engines for more than 70 airlines. Based in Nantgarw,

South Wales, GE Aircraft Engine Services has boomed since it was bought from British Airways by General Electric, the American engine manufacturer. The company has trebled the number of airlines it serves and exports have doubled, reaching £275 million — more than 40 per cent of all revenues, last year.

James Barrett, the deputy chairman, says that while BA remains its largest customer, the Queen's Award provides national recognition for "making this a global business with global reach".

Passenger safety might be the company's main concern, but passenger comfort is the prime reason for the success of John Horsfall & Sons of Halifax, which wins the award for the second year running. The company, founded in 1863 to make blankets, carried on business successfully until the 1970s when the popularity of duvets undermined the market. It moved on to providing blankets for the airline industry.

"The airline business has grown until it has become the most important for us," says Peter Benson, the managing director. "We make everything from a very economic flame-retardant mod-acrylic blanket to the most luxurious lambs-wool ones, as well as head-rests, pillows and duvets for first-class sleeping cabins."

Completing the list of aviation winners is Druck of Groby, Leicestershire, that makes products ranging from pressure sensors through to sophisticated aircraft ground-support equipment.

The company exports to more than 60 countries and has won important contracts from the US Army and Navy for test sets used to calibrate aircraft instruments such as altimeters.

The worldwide trend towards encouraging patients to treat their own illnesses outside hospitals by managing their own medication, is being made easier — thanks to companies such as Owen Mumford Medical Division, based in Woodstock, Oxfordshire, winner of its first Queen's Award.

The company specialises in the design, development and manufacture of small medical devices and disposables for diagnostic testing, blood sampling and self-injection of pharmaceuticals. These are used in institutions, but can also help patients to monitor and treat their conditions at home.

John Webb, the sales director, says: "More and more patients are managing their own medication in their own homes and the manufacture of devices used for self-injection of pharmaceutical products, such as insulin, is a growing area. "This situation is typified by diabetics, but more new drugs are coming out that are usable in a home environment, such as growth hormones which are administered to children suffering from a growth disorder."

The company markets the products worldwide under its own brands and works with pharmaceutical companies to develop devices for specific needs. Its exports have doubled over the past three years.

Scherer DDS's Zydus Division, part of the R P Scherer group, has won its first award. Based in Swindon, Wiltshire, with a staff of 340, it contracts, develops and manufactures fast-dissolving oral base tablets for pharmaceutical clients, including Glaxo.

Dr Richard Yarwood, the managing director, says: "There has been substantial growth in this market. The tablets are convenient and accurate. It is a dosage form that has applications for children and for older people who may be taking several drugs and have difficulty swallowing."

Almost all its business is for export, and the combined earnings of product sales and development projects have more than doubled over three years. Its main markets are in America and Western Europe.

The system recovers all suspended and dissolved solids in the form of a dry "cake" which can be fed as fuel into a boiler, while the liquid is purified for re-use in the manufacturing process.

The fifth award goes to Zeneca Metal Extraction Products, of Blackley, Manchester, for the development of a new magnesium-based process used to manufacture a chemical for extracting copper from waste ore.

The new technology is claimed to reduce effluent components by some 85 per cent.

Helping industry to clean up

The entry rules for the Queen's Awards for Environmental Achievement stipulate that the applicants' products must offer significant benefits in environmental terms compared with those already in existence, writes John Young.

They must also be shown to be commercially successful and to address the cause of a particular environmental problem rather than its effect.

A good example is provided by the Jesse Brough Metals Group, of Hixon, Staffordshire, which has led the way in searching for ways of recycling the furnace waste from aluminium production.

Every year the world produces some 3.5 million tonnes of so-called white dross and 850,000 tonnes of black dross, which is either consigned to slagheaps or used for landfill.

In close collaboration with Mechatherm International, also based in Staffordshire,

the company has developed the technology to separate metallic oxide products from the dross, so that they can be reused in steelmaking and ceramics.

Exotherm Products of Cardiff receives an award for the development of Insul-Watt, described as the biggest break-

through in plastic heater technology for half a century. The company was established in 1982 to develop energy-efficient electric heaters for melting plastic polymer feed to moulding machines.

The reduction in power achieved by the use of Insul-Watt heater bands produces

average cost savings of 45 per cent, enabling users to recover their investment within a year.

ICI's Synetix business was formed last year by the merger of three of its branches with the catalyst businesses of Crossfield and Unilever. The headquarters are at Billingham, Cleveland.

It wins an award for the development of its HYDECAT process for treating waste sodium hypochlorite, a by-product of chlorine use or manufacture. Waste treatment produces sodium hypochlorite, a toxin which the HYDECAT catalyst converts into a salt solution and oxygen. No chemicals are needed, and the threat to the environment is eliminated.

Esmil Process Systems, of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, wins an award for the development of a wood pulp effluent and water recovery system which eliminates all discharges.

The system recovers all suspended and dissolved solids in the form of a dry "cake" which can be fed as fuel into a boiler, while the liquid is purified for re-use in the manufacturing process.

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The new technology is claimed to reduce effluent components by some 85 per cent.

through in plastic heater technology for half a century. The company was established in 1982 to develop energy-efficient electric heaters for melting plastic polymer feed to moulding machines.

The reduction in power achieved by the use of Insul-Watt heater bands produces

average cost savings of 45 per cent, enabling users to recover their investment within a year.

ICI's Synetix business was formed last year by the merger of three of its branches with the catalyst businesses of Crossfield and Unilever. The headquarters are at Billingham, Cleveland.

It wins an award for the development of its HYDECAT process for treating waste sodium hypochlorite, a by-product of chlorine use or manufacture. Waste treatment produces sodium hypochlorite, a toxin which the HYDECAT catalyst converts into a salt solution and oxygen. No chemicals are needed, and the threat to the environment is eliminated.

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Reaching for the sky: British Aerospace has been rewarded for its work on the Airbus. Its exports have almost doubled over the past three years

Homecare gets a lift

The worldwide trend towards encouraging patients to treat their own illnesses outside hospitals by managing their own medication, is being made easier — thanks to companies such as Owen Mumford Medical Division, based in Woodstock, Oxfordshire, winner of its first Queen's Award.

The company specialises in the design, development and manufacture of small medical devices and disposables for diagnostic testing, blood sampling and self-injection of pharmaceuticals. These are used in institutions, but can also help patients to monitor and treat their conditions at home.

John Webb, the sales director, says: "More and more patients are managing their own medication in their own homes and the manufacture of devices used for self-injection of pharmaceutical products, such as insulin, is a growing area. "This situation is typified by diabetics, but more new drugs are coming out that are usable in a home environment, such as growth hormones which are administered to children suffering from a growth disorder."

The company markets the products worldwide under its own brands and works with pharmaceutical companies to develop devices for specific needs. Its exports have doubled over the past three years.

Scherer DDS's Zydus Division, part of the R P Scherer group, has won its first award. Based in Swindon, Wiltshire, with a staff of 340, it contracts, develops and manufactures fast-dissolving oral base tablets for pharmaceutical clients, including Glaxo.

Dr Richard Yarwood, the managing director, says: "There has been substantial growth in this market. The tablets are convenient and accurate. It is a dosage form that has applications for children and for older people who may be taking several drugs and have difficulty swallowing."

Almost all its business is for export, and the combined earnings of product sales and development projects have more than doubled over three years. Its main markets are in America and Western Europe.

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Amanda Loose reports on the medical-products firms that help patients to help themselves



On the rise: Stannah Stairlifts is celebrating its third award

Technical Absorbents has also won its first Queen's Award, after receiving the Humber Exporter of the Year Award last year. This

company, established in 1994, is based near Grimsby and employs 20 people. Technical Absorbents Ltd has doubled its exports over the past three years.

It manufactures Oasis Fibre Superabsorbent, which has a wide variety of applications, from health and hygiene uses, to the cable industry and food

packaging. Oasis is designed to absorb and retain large amounts of liquids. It will take in up to 50 times its own weight in water, locking the liquid into the fibre so it is dry to touch.

Richard Heath, the sales and marketing director, says: "We sell this fibre for use in a range of hygiene applications, from adult incontinence to medical dressings. Bandages need to be changed less frequently, reducing disturbances to the wound and also reducing costs."

Oasis fibre is also used in food packaging, for example the soaker pads at the bottom of sealed plastic trays containing fresh meat or poultry. The fibre boosts the pad's absorbency, says Mr Heath, locking in the liquid and so improving the hygiene and the presentation of the product.

Stannah Stairlifts, based in Andover, Hampshire, is a veteran of the Queen's Awards, winning its third this year. The company, part of Stannah Family Holdings, has increased its exports by almost £11 million over the past six years and has established 12 new markets.

Brian Stannah, the chairman of the parent company and a director of Stannah Stairlifts, is delighted with its win, as markets around the world become increasingly aware that more people are living longer and are being cared for in their own homes.

"Continued product development and focusing on the needs of our customers have been crucial," he says. "However, sales volumes and distributor loyalty have been seriously affected by the high value of sterling. It is difficult to maintain successful exports with the high pound. Distributor loyalties are being seriously affected."

BUPA International, part of the BUPA Group, based in Brighton, West Sussex, has also received a Queen's Award.

Founded more than 25 years ago, it is the UK market leader in international private medical insurance, and now has members in 180 countries.

BUPA International gives customers a choice of cover based on their circumstances, and the opportunity to decide the country and the hospitals in which they are treated.

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هكذا من الأصل

Drink a toast to a tartan success story

Scotland's food and drink producers have done the nation proud, writes John Young

There is a distinctly Scottish flavour to this year's awards in the food and drink sector, with four of the six winners coming from north of the border.

Nestling among the famous Speyside distilleries is a bakery established by Joseph Walker just over 100 years ago to serve the needs of the village, which has since grown to be the country's leading manufacturer of shortbread.

Although it is still jointly run as a family business by the founder's three grandchildren, James, Joseph and Marjorie, it employs about 600 staff and exports nearly half its annual output of some 10,000 tonnes to more than 60 countries, including

and specialist traders. "Selling to the French has been quite difficult," says John Beaton, the managing director.

One of the two English companies on the prize list is Dorset, Cereals, of Dorchester, which is winning an award for the first time. Founded only ten years ago, the company exports high-fibre breakfast foods and mueslis to 47 countries in Europe, the Middle East, the Far East, North America and the Caribbean, in total accounting for half its sales.

It has exhibited at international food fairs in London, Germany and Russia, and works with the Department and Trade and Industry to promote language learning for businessmen.

Scotch whisky has long been a significant contributor to Britain's export trade, and two of the best known malts are included in this year's awards.

The Macallan Distillers, of Craigellachie, Bannockburn, has been honoured for the fourth time. Between August 1996 and August 1998 exports rose from 54 per cent to 61 per cent of total turnover, despite intense competition in the luxury market.

Glenmorangie plc, of West Lothian, which exports to more than 100 countries, wins its first award.

Although Britain is not yet a significant producer of wine, the well-established merchants Corney & Barrow, in the City of London, have won a second successive export award as a broker of fine and rare wines imported mainly from France and sold on to other countries.

Much of the wine comes from private customers' reserves which have been stored in the firm's cellars since they were first shipped.

Shellfish from Scots waters go to Spain, France and Portugal

The firm also markets a range of Duchy Original biscuits made from organic wheat and oats harvested on the Prince of Wales's Home Farm at Highgrove.

Another family firm, MacDuff Shellfish, of Aberdeenshire, wins an award for the first time. Exports from its two factories, both of which have won awards from the Sea Fish Industry Authority, have more than doubled in the past three years.

Its main markets are France and, increasingly, Portugal, Spain and Germany. Principal products are langoustines, scallops and crabs, all caught in local waters and supplied to supermarkets, wholesale groups



First-time award winner for exports: Glenmorangie chairman Geoffrey Maddrell has a celebratory dram inside the company's warehouse bottling plant in Broxburn, Scotland

London's importance as an international financial and legal centre has helped two large City law firms to win awards for exports. They are Allen & Overy with more than 1,500 staff and Norton Rose with about 1,200.

In the past ten years several London law firms, like their foreign counterparts, have become more internationally minded and there are now half a dozen leading British firms that practise all over the world.

Allen & Overy has 20 offices that practise local law in many countries, but Bill Tudor John, the senior partner, says: "British invisible exports, of which law is one, are an important earner for the country and law firms are quite significant contributors to export earnings. English law has become a highly exportable product. Many international contracts between foreign partners will specify English law and English courts because there is an enormous respect for the impartiality of our judiciary."

Worldwide demand for English law and courts boosts invisible exports

Mr Tudor John adds: "We doubled the size of our firm in the past five years and that growth has been mainly overseas."

"When I took over as head of the firm in 1994 only 7 per cent of our people were based outside the UK. Now it is 34 per cent and within a short time, probably two years, more than half our lawyers will be based abroad."

Formed in 1930, Allen & Overy provides legal advice to businesses, financial institutions, governments and individuals on banking, corpo-

rate matters, international capital markets, litigation, tax, employment and pensions.

Export earnings come from all over the world, but the biggest markets are where the financial centres are: in Europe, North America and Asia.

Allen & Overy has been advising financial institutions on their preparations for European economic and monetary union.

Mr Tudor John says European monetary union will bring more export gains for British law firms

record year in which we have opened three new offices in Athens, Prague and Bangkok.

"We have always had a strong international client base. However, the rate at which our international work has grown recently is staggering. Over the last three years our London office has more than doubled the value of work conducted outside the UK. This work now represents more than 40 per cent of its business."

Work includes advising on shipping, oil and gas financing, cargo claims, aircraft leasing, project finance, privatisation, cross-border mergers, property and international tax issues.

Recent achievements include advising Texas Utilities in defeating US rival PacificCorp in the bidding war for The Energy Group, the UK utility; privatisation of the Romanian shipping industry; and the Bang Po power project in Thailand.

RODNEY HOBSON

A PROUD MOMENT



THE QUEEN'S AWARD FOR EXPORT ACHIEVEMENT

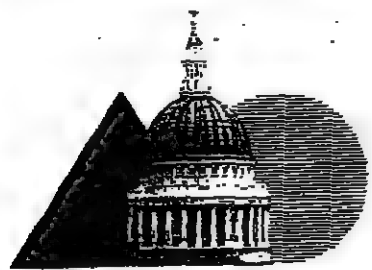
We know it is unusual for a law firm to be presented with the Queen's Award for Export Achievement and that makes us especially proud to receive it.

But not too proud, we hope, to pass the moment without acknowledging those who have made it possible.

The partners and staff in our offices throughout the world whose knowledge and dedication have made us a premier international law firm.

And, of course, our ever-growing number of clients without whose support and loyalty this could not have been achieved. Their success is a measure of our success.

In accepting the award we thank you all.

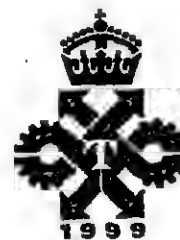


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Now with a tenth award under our belt we mean to push ahead, in our continuing quest to keep people healthy all over the world.

FOOTBALL

Fowler to miss England's trip to Budapest

BY RUSSELL KEMPSON

ROBBIE FOWLER'S season took another turn for the worse yesterday when it was announced that he would be unavailable for England's match against Hungary in Budapest next Wednesday. The Liverpool striker needs surgery to reset his broken nose, an injury sustained in an incident in a Liverpool hotel last weekend.

Fowler's domestic campaign has already ended, for after the 1-0 home defeat by Aston Villa on Saturday he began a six-match suspension, imposed by the Football Association, for his antics in matches against Chelsea and Everton.

At Stamford Bridge, he questioned the sexuality of Graeme Le Saux, the Chelsea defender, with a series of bizarre taunts. In the Merseyside derby at Anfield, he celebrated scoring a goal by stooping to "sniff" the white lines on the pitch. He was fined by his club and the FA also ordered him to pay a fine of £32,000.

Kevin Keegan, the England coach, had been expected to name Fowler in his party, especially as his options up front may be limited. When he announced his squad tomorrow, several players from Manchester United and Arsenal are likely to be absent, freed to concentrate on club duties as the FA Carling Premiership title race nears its climax.

If Ruud Gullit, the Newcastle United manager, had his way, Alan Shearer, the England captain, would be absent, too. "I have my own interests to protect," Gullit said yesterday. "If Kevin is willing to let players from the title-chasing clubs stay at home, what's the purpose of the game? Players like Alan have had a hard

World Cup and a hard season and he needs a rest also. I would like to rest him if I could. I would object if Alan was in the squad and players from the other big clubs weren't. It would not be fair.

"I wouldn't consider asking him to pull out, and I'm not making any sort of threat over this, but I can't wait to talk to Kevin. If he had been in charge all year and wanted to use the fixture to bring on some fringe players, then it would be OK, but that's not the case. The reason for the game is to develop his strongest team. If players aren't going to be there, it becomes pointless."

Fowler appears to have been the innocent party in the hotel fracas and could still be considered for England's European championship qualifying ties against Sweden and Bulgaria in June. "He will go in for his operation on Friday," Gerard Houllier, the Liverpool manager, said. "It will take another two or three days before he can start running."

The Scottish Football Association (SFA) is likely to increase its number of random drugs tests after the admission of Martin Neil, the Berwick Rangers captain, that he has taken cocaine, LSD and Ecstasy for the past 12 years and never been tested. Berwick are expected to announce today what course of action they intend to take against Neil, 29, who recently signed a new two-year contract.

Tony Higgins, secretary of the Scottish Professional Footballers' Association, said: "I'm sure that Neil's revelations will accelerate the number of random tests among players. The SFA make an assessment at the end of every season about the number of tests that have been taken. No numbers are made public but I'm certain the procedure will be stepped up."

"I'm sure Neil's case is a special one. However, it would be naive to think that some professional footballers don't take social drugs. Our message is quite clear: if you want to play professional sport, then don't take drugs."

Proposed changes to transfer regulations in the light of the Bosman ruling will not include allowing players or clubs to terminate contracts whenever they choose. Fifa, the world governing body, said yesterday.

"We are looking at the transfer regulations as a whole," a Fifa spokesman, Andreas Herren, said. "Fifa is looking to be more European Union compatible but does not intend to touch the essence of the contract. If a contract, out of mutual consent, is to be terminated unilaterally that is something between the parties — Fifa would certainly not institutionalise that."

Fowler: needs operation



Rebrov, of Dynamo Kiev, is a key figure in his side's push for victory in the European Cup but may wane as his knee injury bites in the later stages

For Dynamo Kiev, the wait has been longer than it has for Manchester United. The champions of Ukraine have never reached the European Cup final and in Munich tonight, their task appears monumental after the way Bayern Munich came back from a 3-1 deficit to draw the first leg 3-3 in Kiev.

However, Kiev, who eliminated Real Madrid, the holders, in the quarter-finals, have the quality, if only they can summon the nerve. In Kiev, the home side should have led Munich 5-1. They lost concentration, tired on a heavy pitch and Bayern rallied, with typically German spirit. "It's not over," Valeri Lobanovsky, who has been with Kiev for more than 40 years as player and, now, a trainer, growled. "If we can score three times here, we can do it again."

With Andrei Shevchenko so quick on the ground and

Kiev insisting they are fit to do battle

BY ROB HUGHES

so precise in his finishing — he has netted 17 goals in 26 European Cup games — those are not hollow words, but, if Kiev can lose control once, they can do so again, and Lobanovsky is disingenuous if he says he does not fear Munich's Markus Babbel and Samuel Kuffour.

As with United, Kiev's test is one of heart and mind and sinew. While Alex Ferguson waits for medical guidance on Ryan Giggs's injured ankle, Kiev weigh up the gamble on the sore knee of Sergei Rebrov. He is the catalyst to Shevchenko and, in the eyes of some observers, Rebrov, with his uncanny ability to think for Shevchenko, is the

better all-round player. With Rebrov's small, but crafty nature and Shevchenko's turbo-charged ability, the pair, in combination, can unhinge Munich's Lothar Matthaus and his two central pillars — Markus Babbel and Samuel Kuffour.

Rebrov should start the match come what may. Here, as in Turin, the judgment of the managers is critical. These are the times when the overambitious among their ilk are tempted to ask key performers to take pain-killing injections.

Once they do step over the line, the players have to

temper desire with care. Kiev have already agreed to sell Shevchenko to AC Milan and may feel that this is their best, if not their only, time to conquer the Continent. Again, there is an affinity with United, because Kiev have to score away from home.

Bayern have 25,000 reasons to concentrate their minds. That, in pounds sterling, is the bonus that each player has been offered to reach the final. Matthaus may be 35, but the years drop away when money is on the table. He is such a winner. Such a leader. "The European Cup is the best and the hardest competition to win in the world and we want it," he

said yesterday. Matthaus might have added "again" because he has been there before, with Borussia Dortmund.

Ottmar Hitzfeld, who is again his mentor, having coached that same Dortmund side to victory in the European Cup two years ago, said: "The 3-3 draw gives us an advantage. Maybe it's 51 per cent to us at this moment, but we must be careful."

Careful and concentrated are the watchwords. Without Bixente Lizarazu, the adventurous France left back, and Giovane Elber, the Brazil striker, Bayern might be two talents short of what it takes to shock Kiev twice in a row. Their counter-attacking speed suggests that Kiev can upset the odds and win on the break and if Juventus approach the tempo, the thought and the movement of their first hour at Old Trafford in the first leg, a Kiev versus Juventus final is, seemingly, on the cards.

Arsenal are in fine fettle for final furlong

BY OUR SPORTS STAFF

IN THE end, they may still not be able to do enough to remove Manchester United's steady grip from the other leading prize that Arsenal might have to hand over to the Old Trafford empire next month.

But Arsène Wenger, Dennis Bergkamp, Patrick Vieira and the rest of North London's finest can look back with pride today on the performance that proved that the Double-winners of last season do not know how to accept second-best.

Overwhelmed Wimbledon, one of only three sides to beat them in the FA Carling Premiership this season, were devastatingly dispatched 5-1 at High-bury by a vintage show from the now

single-minded Arsenal. Five days after the despair of losing an FA Cup semi-final replay to their great northern foes, the air was filled again with the exaltation of the names of heroes.

Vieira scored the pivotal goal, the second for Arsenal, which sparked a series of four goals in nine minutes that simply blew away Wimbledon early in the second half.

Between a pair of strikes by High-bury's newest star, Kanu — the first officially debuted as an own goal to Ben Thatcher, the Wimbledon defender — Bergkamp delivered the moment that he and 38,000 others had hoped and

prayed for. Nigel Winterburn, the left back, combined with Emmanuel Petit to construct a swift thrust that allowed the mercurial Dutchman to shrug off the challenge of Alan Kimble and power his drive beyond Neil Sullivan.

The decisive level reached by the Arsenal fans when chanting his name before the kick-off, in a genuinely touching display of support for a man whose missed penalty in stoppage time at Villa Park had left him in the depths of a great depression, was matched by an explosive communal roar.

"We were so happy for Dennis when he scored," Vieira said. "But nobody

ever doubted him. He was very down after the Manchester United match, but we all were and it was important for everybody that we proved again how strong we are."

Arsenal can go top of the Premiership for the first time this season if they win at Middlesbrough on Saturday. United, coming back from Turin, must wait until Sunday to take a crack at Leeds United, who are in fourth place, at Elland Road.

Arsenal visit Leeds on May 11, just six days after a challenging North London derby away to Tottenham Hotspur — on the night when United meet traditionally their fiercest rivals, Liverpool, at Anfield.

Saha suffers Wembley blow

LOUIS SAHA, the Newcastle United striker, has had his hopes of an FA Cup Final appearance severely reduced after fracturing his cheekbone during a collision with David Beatty in training. Saha, who is on loan from Metz, underwent surgery last night and Ruud Gullit, the manager, said he is likely to be out for three weeks, which will limit his chances of playing against Manchester United at Wembley.

Brighton, who have been playing at Gillingham since the sale of their Goldstone

Ground, are to receive a £500,000 loan from the Football Trust to help to fund a temporary move to Withdean Stadium. The Goldstone venue needs improvements of £1.4 million.

The Scottish Premier League announced yesterday that the final fixtures of the season will kick-off at 12.30pm on Sunday, May 23. Under the original agreement signed 12 months ago between the Scottish Premier League and Sky Television,

the matches were scheduled to start at 6.05pm.

Sunderland are set for an early test of their FA Carling Premiership credentials when they face Liverpool, who have won the league title a record 18 times, in a match to mark the hundredth Football League championship season. The game will be played at the Stadium of Light on May 18.

Christian Wornat, 26, the Paris Saint-Germain defender, has signed for Borussia Dortmund, of the Bundesliga, for a fee of £3 million.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL	CRICKET
Kidderminster 7.30 unless stated	PPF county championship
Derbyshire at Leamington	11.0, first day of four, 104 overs minimum
European Cup	SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Kent
Semi-finals, second leg	HOVE: Sussex v Northamptonshire
Bayern Munich (3) v	HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire v Gloucestershire
Dynamo Kiev (3) (7.45)	11.0, second day of four, 104 overs minimum
Manchester United (1) (7.45)	DERBY: Derbyshire v Glamorgan
FA Carling Premiership	LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Nottinghamshire
Liverpool v Leicester (7.45)	LORDS: Middlesex v Lancashire
Sheff Wed v Newcastle (7.45)	WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Surrey
Nationwide League	11.0, third day of four, 104 overs minimum
Second division	EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Somerset
Fulham v Millwall (7.45)	University match
Third division	11.30, first day of three
Scarborough v Leyton Orient	FENNER'S: COMBINATION: University v Essex
Sunderland v Cambridge Utd (7.45)	
Scottish League	RUGBY UNION
First division	Allied Dunbar Premiership
Clydebank v Greenock Morton	First division
DR MARTENS LEAGUE: Midland division	Newcastle v Richmond (7.30)
Derbyshire at Leamington	West Hartlepool v Hartlepool (7.30)
PPF county championship	Welsh League
11.0, first day of four, 104 overs minimum	Premier division play-offs
SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Kent	Group A
HOVE: Sussex v Northamptonshire	North v Llanelli (7.15)
HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire v Gloucestershire	Group B
11.0, second day of four, 104 overs minimum	Aberystwyth v Caerphilly (7.0)
DERBY: Derbyshire v Glamorgan	Brigholton v Newport (7.15)
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Nottinghamshire	First division
LORDS: Middlesex v Lancashire	UNWC v Tredegar (7.0)
WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Surrey	Anglo-Welsh club match
11.0, third day of four, 104 overs minimum	Cardiff v London Irish (7.15)
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Somerset	RUGBY LEAGUE
University match	Northern Ford Premiership
11.30, first day of three	Oldham v Featherstone (7.45)
FENNER'S: COMBINATION: University v Essex	NATIONAL CONFERENCE LEAGUE
	First division: Featherstone Lions v Dudley
	Hill (7.30)

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS

BOSTON MARATHON: Men: 1, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 2, S. Guerra (Ecu) 2hr 31min 52sec; 3, P. Pogue (USA) 2hr 31min 52sec; 4, A. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 5, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 6, R. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 7, A. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 8, R. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 9, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 10, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 11, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 12, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 13, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 14, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 15, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 16, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 17, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 18, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 19, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 20, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 21, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 22, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 23, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 24, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 25, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 26, J. Chobot (Ken) 2hr 31min 52sec; 27, J. 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SNOOKER: SIX-TIME WORLD CHAMPION MUST TURN ROUND 7-2 DEFICIT TO SURVIVE

Davis faces early departure

STEVE DAVIS, gracing the Crucible Theatre for the 21st year in succession, must dredge his reserves of determination to avoid immediate and ignominious elimination from the Embassy world championship in Sheffield this morning.

Davis, winner of the title on six occasions between 1980 and 1989, trailed Joe Perry, the world No 74, 7-2 after their opening session. It was reminiscent of the corresponding round in 1981, when Davis was astoundingly beaten 10-1 by Tony Knowles.

It began to go wrong for Davis in only the second frame. Leading by 37 with only one red remaining, he kissed the pink into the middle

pocket in trying to escape from a self-imposed snooker. Perry cleared with 33 and salvaged the next, from a 61-0 deficit, with a 68 clearance.

The most startling error from Davis came in the fifth frame. Poised to steal it and reduce his arrears to manageable proportions at 3-2, he missed a straightforward blue to a middle pocket.

By now Perry was aware that Davis, at 41 the oldest competitor in the field, was struggling and piled on the pressure with breaks of 120 and 81 to move within three frames of progress on the resumption.

Motivated by national pride and with a keen sense that an opportunity had presented

BY PHIL YATES

itself to resurrect his ailing career, James Wattana disregarded comparative recent form to defeat Marco Fu in the first round.

Wattana, a former world No 3 who appears destined to be relegated from the elite top 16 in the rankings next season, rediscovered the ability to win under pressure with a 10-8 victory in a game billed as the unofficial Asian championship.

With the exception of the Welsh Open in January, when he reached the quarter-finals, Wattana has found success hard to come by. His frustration was compounded six weeks ago when, shortly before a match against Ken

Doherty in the Thailand Masters, he received an anonymous phone call that instructed him to "lose or be prepared to die". Wattana lost.

In contrast, Fu has made quite an impact in his first full season on the circuit. He was runner-up to Stephen Lee in the Grand Prix, he has climbed from 37th to 39th in the world rankings and has already constructed 30 century breaks in competition.

Consequently, Fu, the first player from Hong Kong to qualify for the Crucible, was the bookmakers' favourite. Indeed, they looked to have correctly assessed form when, after trailing 5-4 overnight, he took the lead for the first time at 8-7.

However, Wattana won the sixteenth frame with a run of 62 and launched an otherwise exceptional 136 total clearance in the next by fluking the initial red. The Thai duly secured a meeting with Stephen Hendry or Paul Hunter in the last 16 by protecting an early run of 40 in the eighteenth.

Mark King will supply the opposition for John Higgins, the title-holder, in the second round, having recovered from 8-6 down to beat Darren Morgan 10-8.

LINKS
www.embassyworldsnooker.com - official tournament site
TELEVISION: BBC2, 1.10, 4.00, 6.45, and 9.30pm; BBC1, 2.30pm



Henman reflects on the painful learning process experienced during another defeat on clay in Monte Carlo yesterday

Henman given lean time

THE Monte Carlo Country Club here is one of the homes of tradition on the ATP Tour so it seems a little strange that Tim Henman, that very traditional of British gentlemen, is trying hard to fly in the face of it. One of the sport's great traditions dictates that putting a Briton on a clay court is a recipe for disappointment. If not disaster. After his gruelling defeat by Fernando Meligeni yesterday, Henman begs to differ.

At 28 and ranked No 51, Meligeni is never going to set the world alight, but on his day and on his surface he can grind down even the most confident of opponents. Coming from Brazil, clay is the surface Meligeni likes best. Not the most physically imposing of players — his nickname, Fino, means thin — he has the walk of a man who is never com-

pletely sure that his knees will bend in the right direction. Henman, however, is a new man this year. He has worked long and hard to learn the tricks of the clay-court trade and it is almost paying off.

He battled and scrapped to come back from early breaks in the first and third sets, and during the spells when his first service was hitting the mark, he was able to control the points and put away his volleys. He even held a match point as Meligeni served to stay in the match, but it was not to be his day and he eventu-

ally lost 6-7, 6-4, 7-5 after 2hr 38min. No matter, both he and David Felgate, his coach, believe that his day is not far off. "I know my game on clay is a hundred times better than it has been," Henman said. "I'm really enjoying the practice and I feel ready to win. I need a few opportunities to come my way and I feel very ready to take them, and so there is no reason why I can't have a good run in some of these tournaments coming up."

Henman's problem is as much mental as physical and knowing when to go for the kill in long and protracted rallies does not come easily to him.

"When I want to win a game, that's when I can be a little impatient," he admitted. Whatever the result, a tennis match is still just a game and

Boris Becker had far more important things on his mind yesterday. He was told on Monday night that his father, Karl-Heinz, had died after a long battle against cancer. "I am very, very sad," Becker said, announcing his withdrawal from the tournament.

"In this difficult situation I want to be close to my family," Andre Agassi was also on the first plane home, suffering from a shoulder injury, while Marcelo Rios looked likely to join him, dropping the first set 6-0 against Andre Pavel, but he finally squeezed through 0-6, 6-4, 7-6.

LINKS
www.montecarlo.org - news, interviews and results
TELEVISION: Eurosport, 9.30am-4pm (Live)

MOTOR RALLYING

Bugalski kitted out for historic victory

FROM JEREMY HART
IN LORET DE MAR

PHILIPPE BUGALSKI, a little-known Frenchman, held off the might of the world's leading rally drivers for a second successive day in the Catalonia Rally yesterday. The Citroën driver starts the final leg today, near Barcelona, with a 17-second lead from his compatriot, Didier Auriol, in a Toyota.

"I didn't think I could hold off the world rally cars today," Bugalski, whose kit car weighs under 1,000 kilograms, said. The world rally cars all weigh more than 1,200 kilograms and have four-wheel drive.

The only drivers able to beat Bugalski over the six stages yesterday were Tommi Mäkinen, the world champion, and Colin McRae, of Great Britain. McRae started the day 30 places off the fight for first after a turbo problem on Monday and was using the stages for a test session, which ended with the car almost back to its best. "It's a big improvement on yesterday. I hope now that we will be on the pace in Corsica next month," McRae said.

Richard Burns, Britain's other leading driver, in a Subaru, was one of three drivers penalised for jump-starting a stage yesterday morning. Mäkinen, in fifth place, was also punished.

Only rain or mechanical failure will now stop Bugalski from making history and winning a round of the world championship in a kit car. That prospect has the big teams in uproar.

THE TIMES

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www.times.co.uk

TELEVISION CHOICE

The science of cricket

Tomorrow's World
BBC1, 7pm

With the World Cup beginning on May 14, *Tomorrow's World* takes a look at the science of cricket. Professor Brian Wilkins, a New Zealander and lifelong fan of the game, has decided to build a machine that examines the mechanics of bowling. His research reveals the effects that the weather can have on the delivery of the ball. Also, Peter Snow and Mike Gatting, the former England captain, test the controversial new white balls to see if they work in the same way as the traditional red ones.

European Cup: Juventus v Manchester United
ITV, 7.30pm
Manchester United travel to Turin with Alex Ferguson's Holy Grail looking ominously elusive. Ryan Giggs's injury time goal levelled the scores at 1-1 at the end of the first leg of this semi-final, but the game was generally dictated by Juventus. Significantly, the Italians start tonight's encounter buoyed by the advantage of that away goal — scored by Antonio Conte — and are accordingly clear-cut favourites to prevail.

Leviathan
BBC2, 7.30pm
Michael Portillo and Ken Livingstone share a platform tonight in the cause of rehabilitating, or at least adjusting, the image of Oliver Cromwell, leader of the English republic and perhaps no less of a tyrant than the King. Charles I, for whose execution he was responsible. Their contributions were not available for preview, but Dennis Waterman's "poetic history" (the BBC's pun) of snooker was lying in wait with this week's coverage of the World Championships. It does a reasonable job of summarising the history of the game.

The Naked Chef: Hen Night
BBC2, 8pm
Laddish Jamie Oliver may be, but he's New Man enough to offer to cook for his sister's hen night.

Spin City
Channel 4, 10pm
Michael J. Fox and Barry Bostwick return as the Deputy Mayor and Mayor of New York City in a new series of the increasingly flighty (who cares if it makes any sense?) sitcom. It now features a talking dog, Rags, the suicidal, geriatric pet of gay activist Carter (Michael Boatman), who is still reluctantly sharing an apartment with arch-conservative Stuart (Alan Ruck). Tonight Fox takes the credit for saving a child in an incident in Central Park but is then persuaded by the dog to tell the truth. Yes, I know. Bostwick's hullwut charm and the wilder excesses of the script will keep you watching.

RADIO CHOICE

The BBC Orchestras
Radio 3, 2pm

Strange, isn't it, how the cinema can affect our involvement with classical music in a way that the composer never intended? Take Tchaikovsky's *Symphony No 4*, the concluding work in this programme of recordings by the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Whenever I hear it, I simply can't clear my mind of the classic 1943 version of *The Phantom of the Opera* in which sections of the symphony were plucked from the score and re-scored as an opera. I know people who are forever doomed to remember *Elvira Madigan* only because it used Mozart's Piano Concerto No 21, and the critically-acclaimed biopic *Shine* only because it used Rachmaninov's Piano Concerto No 3 to such great effect.

RADIO 1 (BBC)

6.30am Zoe Ball 9.00 Simon Mayo 12.00 Jo Whiley 3.00pm Chris Moyles 5.45 Newsbeat 6.00 Dave Pearce 8.00 Steve Lamacq: The Evening Session 10.00 Movie Update with Mark Kermode 10.10 John Peel 12.00 Gilles Peterson 2.00am Cive Warren 4.00 Scott Mills

RADIO 2 (BBC)

6.00am Sarah Kennedy 7.30 Wake Up to Wogan 8.30 Ken Bruce 12.00 Jimmy Young 2.00pm Ed Stewart 5.05 Johnnie Walker 7.00 Nick Hancock 8.00 Mike Harding 9.00 Gertie of Soul: The Temptations (48) 10.00 Tom Paxton: Still Rambling (26) 10.30 Lynn Parsons 12.00 Katha Leskianen 3.00am Alex Lester

RADIO 5 LIVE (BBC)

5.00am Morning Reports 6.00 Breakfast 9.00 Nicky Campbell 12.00 The Midday News 1.00pm Ian Payne 4.00 Drive 7.00 News Extra 7.30 John Inverdale's Football Night: European Cup semi-final, second leg between Juventus and Manchester United. Plus, updates on Liverpool v Leicester and Sheffield Wednesday v Newcastle in the Premiership 10.00 Littlejohn 11.00 Late Night Live 1.00am Up All Night

TALK RADIO

6.00am The Big Breakfast 9.00 Scott Chisholm 12.00 Let's Talk 1.00pm Anna Rasmussen 4.00 The Sports Zone 7.00 On Side with John Peel 8.00 The Big Issues 10.00 James White 1.00am Ian Collins

VIRGIN

6.30am The Breakfast Show 9.30 Mark Forster 1.00pm Nick Aldrich 4.00 Hamlet 8.45 Pete and Geoff 10.00 Gary Davies 1.00am Richard Allen

RADIO 3

6.00am On Air with Petroc Trelawny with arts news and music
9.00 Masterworks with Peter Hobday: Correlli (Sonata in G major, W 40); Telemann (Overture Suite in D); Mozart (Piano Concerto No 27 in B flat, K 595); Schumann (Concerto); Correlli (Concerto grosso in C minor, Op 6 No 3)
10.30 Artist of the Week: Brynnyth Jones
11.00 Sound Stories: Five Great Rivers The Po
12.00 Composer of the Week: Stanford
1.00pm The Radio 3 Lunchtime Concert: John Lill, piano. Beethoven (Piano Sonata in D, Op 10 No 5); Prokofiev (Piano Sonata No 6, Op 82)
2.00 The BBC Orchestras See Choice
4.00 Choral Evening Song Live from St Edmundsbury Cathedral, Norwich. Music: Thomas Thomas.
Assistant director of music: Michael Bawtree
5.00 In Tune Sean Rafferty is joined by Andrew Parrott, who was recently appointed music director of the London Mozart Players
7.30 Performance on 3: John McCabe at 60 Live from the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic's concert celebrating the 60th birthday of John McCabe. With Judith Howarth, soprano, under Adrian Leaper. Brahms (Variations on a Theme of Haydn); McCabe (Nocturne ed abba); 8.15 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 8.45 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 9.15 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 9.45 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 10.15 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 10.45 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 11.15 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 11.45 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 12.15 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 12.45 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 1.15 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 1.45 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 2.15 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 2.45 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 3.15 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 3.45 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 4.15 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 4.45 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 5.15 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 5.45 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 6.15 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 6.45 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 7.15 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 7.45 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 8.15 John McCabe: Piers (concertino); 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A whole new meaning to fly-on-the-wall

It is heartwarming to see that a contrite BBC — after its insubordination in allowing John Simpson to file reports from Belgrade which Downing Street found offensive — is trying to make amends by helping Gordon Brown to stamp down resurgent house price inflation by the novel means of letting us glimpse Haringey council's environmental health officers at work.

After watching BBC's new series *A Life Of Crime*, the only people who'll be rushing to make offers on property in this part of North London will be those who are deeply fascinated by cockroach wildlife, but who can't be bothered to actually visit London Zoo.

All animal life is here, most of it in the kitchen and under the bath mat. *A Life Of Crime* is the sort of programme that makes you wonder why naturalists struggle in the malarial heat of South American rainforests when they could

uncover as many species of insect life in Tottenham and Haringey. It comes as no surprise to discover that this series is made by BBC Bristol: the cockroaches crawling over the tandoori in Tottenham were filmed as lovingly as if this were a David Attenborough natural history documentary. A tray of raw onions was covered in a cloth harbouring so many bacteria that it would qualify for its own scientific research grant. A pile of poppadsoms was speckled with mouse droppings, not black mustard seeds as you hoped. It can't have been purely down to luck that this series is being broadcast after most people will have eaten.

When a health officer emerges from a small council flat housing five dogs and 15 cats, she reports that: "There are dog faeces in the living room. The cats are going bald. There's a flea problem", while her colleague swabs her hands and legs with sufficient anti-

septics to prepare her for surgery. Strangely, the case that should have been the most disgusting was the most heartening. Edmund Trebus, an 81-year-old Polish war veteran who has been living in Crouch End for the past 25 years, has filled all but ten square feet of his five-bedroom house and its garden with rubbish. Even the loo is full of it, which means that while some dogs in Haringey are allowed the luxury of pooping indoors, Mr Trebus finds a space in his garden.

Mr Trebus won't let Haringey's health officers clear the garbage. What makes all this encouraging is that if you can survive in such insanitary surroundings to the age of 81, then we needn't waste our money on all those antibacterial sprays they keep advertising on TV. It used to be journalists who roamed the world giving everyone



the impression that the most important aspect of any story was the fact that they had come to report it. Today TV personalities have taken over this concept. "Celebrities" now descend on an institution — a leading opera house, a football team, etc — and expect to be allowed not just to find out how it is done, but actually to be allowed to do it, even if this jeopardises the reputation for efficiency/success/

artistic merit that the institution has taken years to polish. A betting man would wager that the manager of the Taj hotel in Bombay had agreed only under duress to the request from BBC's Holiday to let David Gower and Rory McGrath serve as butlers to the Taj's VIP guests. This was a man who would sooner eat his own liver than let mice make doo-dos on his poppadsoms. So while Gower and McGrath found it amusing that room-service orders were cocked up, each slip-up stung their new boss like a stab wound. To them it was a joke for a TV show; to him it was a life.

About halfway through their trial it must have occurred to the two Brits that their behaviour was patronising, or maybe their professionalism got the better of them. But just as they had stopped acting like goons for the camera, Gower was recognised by some of Bombay's beautiful people —

including former cricketers — who were attending a ritzy publishing party in one of the Taj's suites. They turned Gower into a non-buffing fellow guest. So, once again, the boss wasn't pleased (but nor was McGrath). Still, it did what your appetite for a stay at the Taj — which is presumably why the hotel agreed to the prank in the first place.

The Decision (Channel 4) opened up the social worker's casebook on Hayley, a 15-year-old who goes ahead with having a baby against her separated parents' wishes — neither of whom wants anything to do with her. Hayley is no longer with the baby's father, hasn't any money, has no home and is relying on the social services to make her chaos more comfortable. They give her a flat in Newcastle. This dispiriting film — the first of Oliver Morse's three-part series shadowing

children and their social workers — doesn't seek to nudge you into wondering why taxpayers should foot the bill for Hayley. But then nor does it strain to nudge you into acknowledging that society would be in an even bigger mess if it did not help the Hayleys.

In Melinda Messenger's newest series on Channel 5, a game show called *Can We Still Be Friends?*, former couples get to win prizes by dishing dirt on former partners and rehabilitating the animosities that drove them apart. Is it that nobody else apart from Melinda Messenger wants to present Channel 5 shows, or does Channel 5 just love Melinda so much that it gives her first dibs on every new show they commission? If it's the latter, why doesn't Channel 5 just go the whole hog and change its logo to a picture of Melinda's swollen cleavage, accompanied by a new station catchphrase: "Our cups runneth over".

BBC1
6.00am Business Breakfast (24537)
7.00 BBC Breakfast News (7) (46688)
9.00 Kilroy (7) (93286)
9.45 Can't Cook, Won't Cook (7) (389957)
10.15 The Vanessa Show (7) (4089150)
11.00 News: Weather (7) (5862570)
11.05 City Hooters (7) (8905589)
11.55 Midsomer Murders (7) (443042)
12.00 Going for a Song (2736232)
12.25pm Just a Minute (7) (389606)
12.55 The Weather Show (7) (11399624)
1.00 One O'Clock News (7) (4973)
1.30 Regional News: Weather (5873978)
1.40 Neighbours Sarah gets an embarrassing surprise (7) (1898773)
2.05 Through the Keyhole (7) (5131599)
2.30 Snooker: World Championship Further coverage of day five. Presented by Doug Donnelly (7316570)
3.25 Children's BBC: Playdays (8272570)
3.45 Starline (825334) 3.55 Hubbub (52599) 4.10 Shirley Holmes (708792) 4.35 The Demon Headmaster (727115) 5.00 Newsround (5209112) 5.10 Blue Peter (2060771)
5.35 Neighbours (7) (242112)
6.00 Six O'Clock News: Weather (7) (792)
6.30 Regional News Magazine (904)

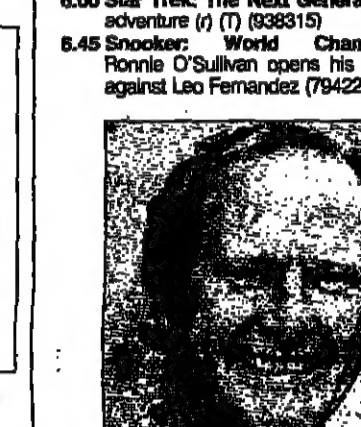


A look at how a cricket ball reacts under different conditions (7pm)

7.00 **CHOICE** Tomorrow's World Peter Snow takes a look at the science of bowling in cricket (7.30pm)
7.30 EastEnders The police play the video tape (7) (228)
8.00 Changing Rooms The interior design challenge visits Eblam (7) (5889)
8.30 Battersea Dogs' Home (7) (24334)
8.50 The National Lottery: Greatest Hits Toyah provides the live music as Angela Griffin presents the draw (7) (426353)
9.00 Nine O'Clock News: Regional News: Weather (7) (589376)
9.30 National Lottery Update (72957)
9.35 Men Behaving Badly Questions are raised over Tony's sexuality, jeopardising Gary's hopes of indulging in a spot of male bonding (7) (275082)
10.00 They Think It's All Over (7) (32334)
10.30 Harry Enfield's Television Programme Comedy (7) (249605)
11.05 Film 99 with Jonathan Ross Includes reviews of *Burnt* and *Message in a Bottle* (7) (434888)
11.35 To Protest and Serve (1992) Premier. An honest cop witnesses a vicious case of police brutality ending in death, and soon tears for his own life. Thriller, starring C. Thomas Howell. Directed by Eric Weston (7) (211732)
12.55am Weather (105913)
1.00 BBC News 24 (731657)

9.30-9.34 Party Election Broadcast (7) (237957) 12.55am-1.00 News (105913)

BBC2
7.00am Children's BBC Breakfast Show: Noddy in Toyland (48044) 7.30 Top Cat (871841) 7.55 France Exchange (8008334) 8.15 Rowing (9005247) 8.20 Dastardly and Muttley (418197) 8.45 Polka Dot Shorts (1871063) 8.50 Pingu (1883044) 8.55 Small Stories (1862315) 9.00 Geography Programme Shorts (4762353) 9.10 Numbertime (475989) 9.25 Folk Dance (800495) 9.45 Words and Pictures (7112315) 10.00 Teletubbies (33624) 10.30 Numbertime (376080) 10.45 Cats' Eyes (376515) 11.00 Number Adventures (1867150) 11.30 Geography Programme (6113421) 11.40 Science in Action (231888) 12.00 Shakespeare: The Merry Wives of Windsor (38247) 12.30pm Working Lunch (57131) 1.00 Brum (3896253)
1.10 Snooker: World Championship Doug Donnelly presents the morning's action (9104518)
2.30 Beautiful Things (5085150)
2.40 News: Weather (7) (8054957)
2.45 Westminster (7) (7400678)
3.55 News: Weather (7) (784273)
4.00 Snooker: World Championship David Vine presents further coverage from Sheffield's Crucible Theatre (6518)
6.00 Star Trek: The Next Generation Sci-fi adventure (7) (838315)
6.45 Snooker: World Championship Ronnie O'Sullivan opens his campaign against Leo Fernandez (794228)



Dennis Waterman introduces a history of snooker (7.30pm)

7.30 **CHOICE** Leviathan Dennis Waterman looks back at how the game of snooker has developed (7) (570)
8.00 **CHOICE** The Naked Chef Jamie Oliver cooks up a meal for his sister's hen night (7) (8131)
8.30 Home Front Anne McKevitt's idea for a futuristic kitchen (7) (5266)
9.00 Red Dwarf Kryten takes revenge for his sister's doctory advice (7) (4632)
9.30 Snooker: World Championship David Vine follows the progress of Ronnie O'Sullivan as his first-round match continues (176688)
10.35 Video Nation Shorts (7) (527266)
10.35 Newsnight (7) (344599)
11.25 The Pull of the City Increased optimism in London. Last in series (3/3) (640802)
11.55 Weather (291518)
12.00 Despatch Box (86445)
12.30am BBC Learning Zone: Open University: Cat: A Lethal Advantage 1.00 The KT Event 1.30 The Nature of Impacts and their Impacts on Nature 2.00 Schools: Primary PSHE — Who, Me? 4.00 Languages: The Business Language Special 5.00 Business and Training: So You Want to Work in Social Care? 5.30 20 Steps to Better Management — Motivating People 5.45 Open University: Nerves 6.10 Insect Hormones: The Control of Moulting 6.35 Regulation and Control

11.00 Friendship's Field (1988) (21805)
1.00 Chasing Secrets (1998) (67005)
3.00 Inside Out (1975) (48941) 5.00 The Shadow (1959) (45261) 5.30 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 6.00 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 6.30 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 7.00 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 7.30 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 8.00 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 8.30 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 9.00 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 9.30 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 10.00 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 10.30 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 11.00 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 11.30 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 12.00 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 12.30 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 1.00 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 1.30 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 2.00 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 2.30 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 3.00 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 3.30 The Night of the Hunter (1955) (45261) 4.00 The 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LONDON MARATHON

The full list of finishers continues on pages 48 and 49

SPORT

WEDNESDAY APRIL 21 1999

TENNIS

Chips are down for Henman in Monte Carlo



United manager ponders which cards to play as Giggs is forced to sit out training

Ferguson may have to discard ace in the pack

FROM OLIVER HOLT, FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT IN TURIN

EVEN after the plane had come to a standstill and the rest of the passengers had disembarked, Ryan Giggs, Gary Neville, Nicky Butt and Teddy Sheringham stayed on the empty aircraft determined to finish their game of cards.

This is not a trip for abandoning any kind of contest halfway through. This, they and their team-mates know, is the time when they have to go for broke.

If Manchester United fall against Juventus in the great concrete bowl of the Stadio delle Alpi tonight, recriminations and regrets will cloud the remainder of their season and pursue them into the next millennium, no matter what domestic honours they manage to prise away from Arsenal.

This is what they have been building towards for as long as most of them can remember, the essence of the obsession nurtured since Alex Ferguson brought it within their compass to emulate Sir Matt Busby and his team by winning the European Cup.

It is so close now that they can almost reach out and grasp it, but with its proximity comes the dread of what defeat would mean and the desperation to achieve what few teams have done by beating the Italian champions in front of their own supporters.

To get this close and fail, as they did against Borussia

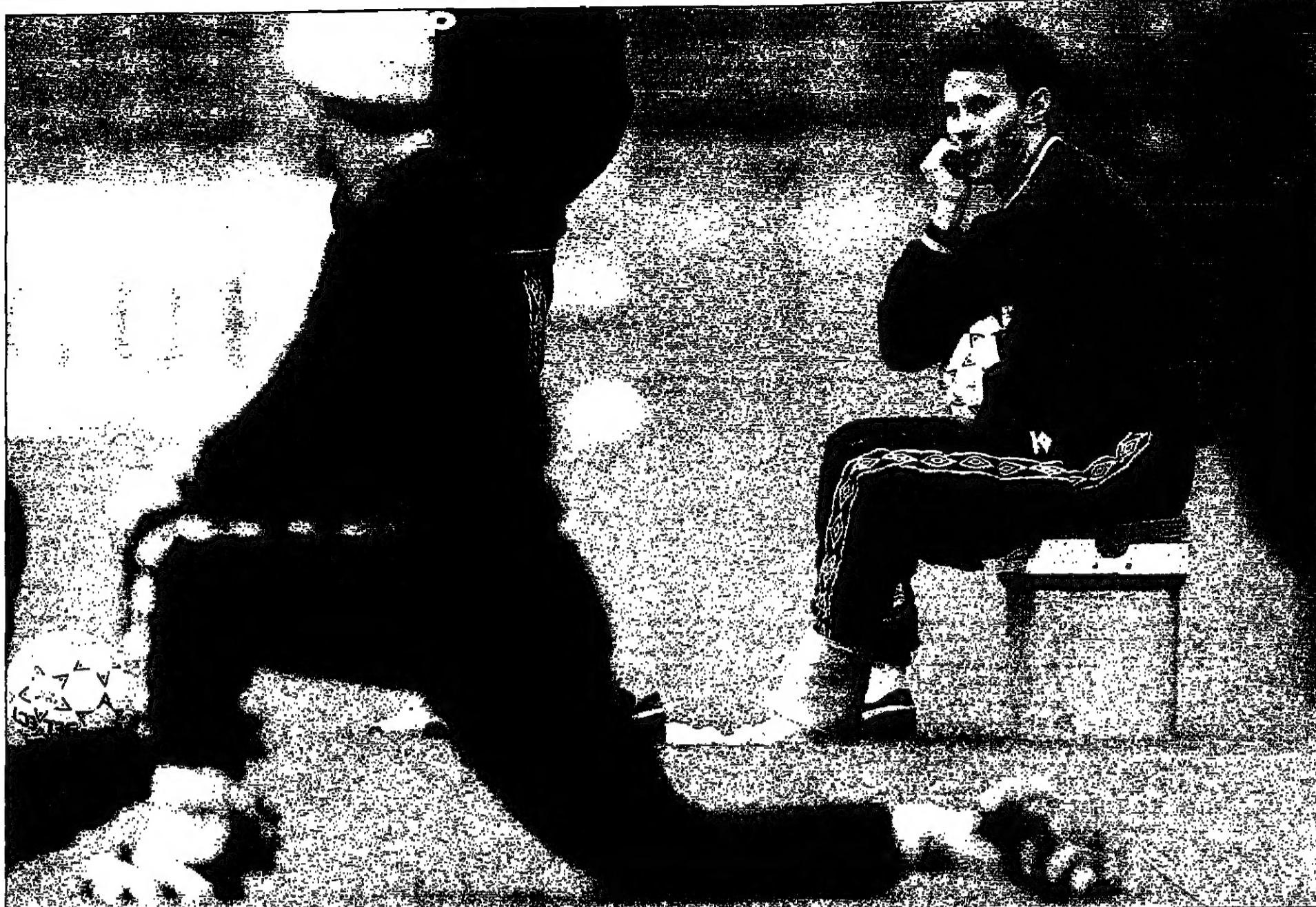
Dortmund in the last days of Eric Cantona, to have to start the quest all over again next season, when Peter Schmeichel will have gone, is almost unthinkable.

They know that Juventus appear to have timed their season to perfection after six months of unfamiliar mediocrity and that Edgar Davids and Zinedine Zidane are two of the most formidable opponents that they will come across.

Ferguson, who spoke about the conundrum of coping with the "Zidane thing", also knows, after their shaky 1-1 draw in the first leg of the semi-finals a fortnight ago, that they must score here if they are to progress to the final in the Nou Camp on May 26.

Last night, though, it seemed increasingly likely that United would have to try to reach their target without Giggs. The inspirational winger sat forlornly on a green box in the empty shell of the stadium during United's evening training session, his ankle heavily strapped.

His loss would be a particularly savage blow after his tour de force against Arsenal propelled Manchester United into the FA Cup Final last week. He would have gone into the game tonight feeling as though he could take on the world. Now, it seems that his place will be taken by Jesper



Giggs, scorer of two of United's most important goals of the season but now nursing a heavily strapped left ankle, watches his team-mates train in the Stadio delle Alpi yesterday

Blomqvist or Paul Scholes. That will increase the importance of the contribution of Dwight Yorke and Andy Cole, the prolific striking partners who have fallen strangely quiet. Yorke, the European Cup's leading scorer, has not scored since the middle of March. Neither has Cole.

Ferguson has dropped Cole from United's past two league games. Yorke, too, has been used sparingly. Some of his critics have suggested that he has grown complacent after a gilded start to his United career, which has yielded 26 goals this season. In his absence, Teddy Sheringham has reminded Ferguson what a skilful provider he can still be.

Ferguson's treatment of Yorke and Cole will have remedied any motivational deficiencies that may have crept into their games. Both were bristling with indignation and de-

termination when they arrived in Italy yesterday. "I was disappointed with my own performance in the first leg," Yorke said. "It was my worst performance since I arrived at

United. It was just one of those days. Everything had been going so well and it was such a shame that on one of the biggest occasions, I didn't perform. Hopefully, I will be giv-

ing another chance and I will put that right. I don't think I have anything to prove but I do have to help to get a result." Cole needs little motivation, apart from the gnawing memories of the chances that he and Cantona missed against Dortmund at Old Trafford. His profligacy that night seemed to have closed the debate about his ability to take opportunities at this rarefied level, but his performances, this season in particular, have caused many to change their minds.

"I took a lot of the blame after that match," Cole said, "but I am used to it. I have improved as a player since then. I judge myself more than anyone else judges me. I have got better and will continue getting better but I am too old to worry about what people say about me these days. I laugh stuff like that off now."

"It has been hard to play in

the last couple of games. I don't like it when people keep going on about how me and Dwight haven't scored for a few games. It shouldn't make any difference to anybody. People should realise we are still contributing."

Ferguson, who recalled that Urs Meier, the Swiss who is the referee tonight, ruled out two apparently legitimate United goals in the second leg of the match against Dortmund, remained optimistic.

"We will need a combination of many things," he said. "Luck comes into it, but the one dominant thing is that we are going to have to perform magnificently to win. It would be a marvellous achievement."

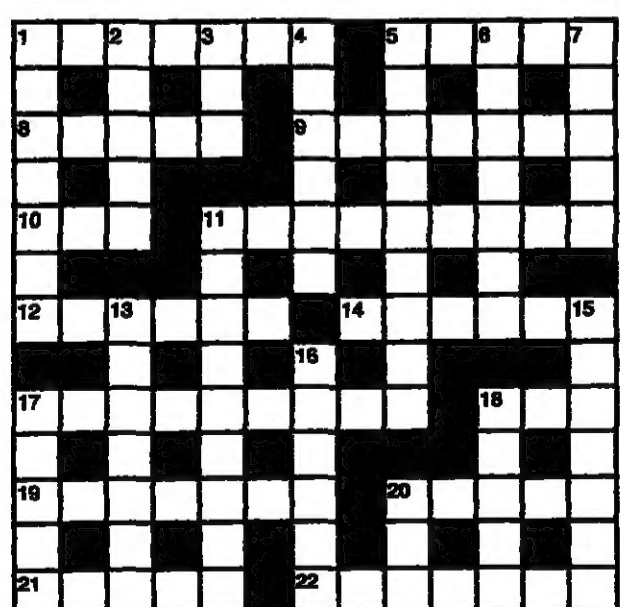
"We have progressed. I never quite thought we could win it two years ago, but we have learnt well. We are capable of recovering in important matches. That's a good sign."

ON PAGE 52



SIMON BARNES ON PETER SCHMEICHEL: "My vote for footballer of the decade"

TIMES TWO CROSSWORD



No 1697

ACROSS

- 1 Serrated-beaked bird, the merganser (7)
- 5 Tiny particle, patch of colour (5)
- 8 Excessive (5)
- 9 (Groves of) scholarly retreat (7)
- 10 Divinity (5)
- 11 Unirush (9)
- 12 Do it again! (6)
- 14 Gripping tool (6)
- 17 One given something (9)
- 18 Watch-chain; palm (10) (3)
- 19 A road surfacing (7)
- 20 Florida resort city (5)
- 21 Rhythm of poetry: unit of distance (5)
- 22 Outermost: very unusual (7)

DOWN

- 1 Bring in contraband (7)
- 2 Walked through water (5)
- 3 Anger (3)
- 4 Answerable (6)
- 5 A flute: a bean (9)
- 6 Ugly building (7)
- 7 Work, mould, with hands (5)
- 11 Hearth, grate (9)
- 13 Pilots cabin (7)
- 15 Retreat, go down (7)
- 16 Acquire dentition (6)
- 17 Build up weapons again (5)
- 18 Signal light (5)
- 20 Protective pad; tangle of hair (3)

SOLUTION TO NO 1696

- ACROSS: 5 Horiculture 6 Frolic 9 Trilby 10 Urdu
12 Drapery 14 Charter 15 Bang 17 Mammal 18 Outlaw
20 Second nature
DOWN: 1 Thoroughfare 2 Oral 3 Rupture 4 Ethiopia
6 Inch 7 Robert Graves 11 Dartmoor 13 Celidih 16 Rota
19 Thug

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Proud Juventus can take heart from their glorious record

FROM MATT DICKINSON IN TURIN

UNDER Alex Ferguson, Manchester United's repeated attempts to reach the final of the European Cup have seemed like epic assaults on the highest mountain. Every year the last few steps have proved insurmountable. Brave men — Hughes and Ince — as well as brilliant footballers — Cantona and Kanchelskis — have failed to reach the summit.

Such a sequence of disappointments makes the achievements of Juventus all the more remarkable because tonight, in the Stadio delle Alpi, the Italian club can reach its fourth European Cup final in succession. The magnitude of the feat is such that only the mighty Real Madrid of the 1950s have managed it — they made it to five — and so it is not only United who will feel that history beckons.

United's 31-year wait to

reach the final again has too often appeared a heavy burden but there was no sense yesterday that Juventus were weighed down by the baggage of history. "The past record is not a worry because this is the first time for me," Carlo Ancelotti, the coach, said. The players appear to share his equanimity. "The atmosphere is tranquil and serene," Antonio Conte, the captain, said and there was no evidence to the contrary among a squad of hardened and hungry professionals.

Their relaxation, in part, appears to stem from the knowledge that they are lucky to be here. They are unbeaten in this competition only because of some outrageous good fortune, but it appears only to have made them more

determined to make the most of it now that they have survived this far. "It is easier for us to qualify for the Champions' League next season by winning it rather than finishing fourth in Serie A," Ancelotti said, and players such as Deschamps and Davids know exactly what it takes.

United supporters looking for reasons to be optimistic should probably stop reading now. In almost 150 European matches in Turin, Juventus have lost only seven times — Arsenal inflicted one of those rare defeats in 1980 — and they have scored in front of their own supporters in every European match in the past seven years. United, it must be noted, have never won an Italian soil.

Such records always come

to an end, of course, but this Juventus side will prove tenacious defenders of such a formidable reputation. "We have a small edge at 1-1," Ancelotti said, "but that must only increase our determination. If we think it makes it easier for us, then the advantage will switch to them. We are in good shape for the game. The players, particularly Zidane, are fitter than at Old Trafford so I believe we can play for the entire 90 minutes as we did in the first half there."

Paolo Montero, the impressive Uruguay defender, is the only injury concern for Juventus, who expect a fast and furious game. Ancelotti is expected to field a side similar to that which could easily have been 3-0 up after half an hour in Manchester. Their early domination was largely down to the promptings of Zidane, who, as at Old Trafford, is expected to weave his passing webs behind a lone striker in Inzaghi.

United will have to demonstrate that they have learnt from their tactical mistakes by instructing one of the back four, rather than Keane, to pick up Zidane.

The Frenchman is understood to have been less than thrilled at the comments of Gianni Agnelli, the club's owner, this week which suggested that he is henpecked by his wife, but unless Mrs Zidane insists that her husband stays at home to do the dishes or vacuum the carpet, his presence alone will ensure that Juventus start the match as favourites. The Italians are bracing themselves for a tight, frenetic match and have practised penalties in case it finishes 1-1. "It will be close," Ancelotti admitted, but he did so with an air of calm.

UNITED'S EUROPEAN CUP SEMI-FINAL RECORD

1966-67: Real Madrid: 1-3 (away), 2-2 (home), agg 3-5.

After a club record 10-0 victory over Anderlecht in the preliminary round, United met their match in Real. Di Stéfano, Kopa, Matesos et al. ensured that the second leg of the semi-final at Old Trafford — the first European match at the ground under newly installed floodlights — would be an anticlimax.

1957-58: AC Milan: 2-1 (home), 0-4 (away), agg 2-5.

On February 6, 1958, the Munich air disaster claimed the lives of eight United players. It destroyed United's strongest line-up and temporarily halted Sir Matt Busby's designs on the European Cup. Only three regular first-team players were in the team when, three months later, they secured an emotional victory over AC Milan at Old Trafford in the first leg of the semi-final. However, the likes of Schuster and Madsen secured Milan's aggregate success.

1955-56: Partizan Belgrade: 0-2 (away), 1-0 (home), agg 1-2.

George Best, outstanding against Benfica in the quarter-finals, was crucially injured for the second leg of the semi-final at Old Trafford. An own goal by Soskic, the visitors' goalkeeper, gave United hope but without Best's inspiration they were unable to pull back the two-goal deficit from the first leg in Belgrade.

1957-58: Real Madrid: 1-0 (home), 3-3 (away), agg 4-3.

Real's talents were by now on the decline but they had retained their glamour and this spellbinding lie captivated 185,000 spectators over the two legs. At half-time in the second leg, United were trailing 3-1 (3-2 on aggregate) when Busby's famous pep talk reminded them that just one more goal would see them through to the final. In fact, they managed two, the second from Bill Foulkes, an unlikely goal-scoring hero in one of his 679 appearances for the club.

1959-60: AC Milan: 0-2 (away), 1-0 (home), agg 1-2.

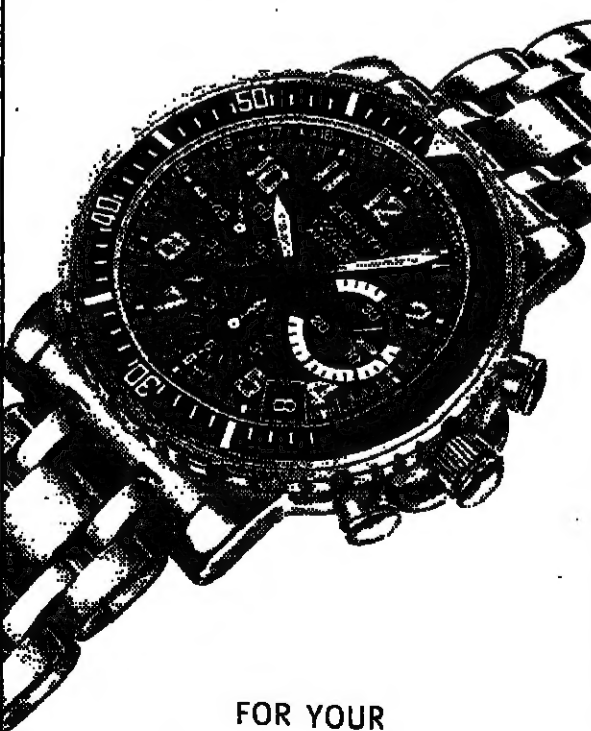
The previous season's triumph had ended United's search for the Holy Grail, but their attempts to defend the trophy failed. Amid dramatic scenes at Old Trafford, a Bobby Charlton goal proved insufficient. Denis Law was convinced that his shot had crossed the line late in the game, but it was not given.

1996-97: Borussia Dortmund: 0-1 (away), 0-1 (home), agg 0-2.

Eric Cantona had proved the catalyst for so many United victories since his arrival from Leeds United but the European Cup had eluded him and his team-mates. The Frenchman was instrumental in brushing aside the challenge of FC Porto in the quarter-finals but produced two of his least effective performances in the games against Borussia Dortmund, the eventual winners.

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